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INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Goethe House Restored

(See page 3)

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ISSUE:

Touring the Border

House of Neighbors

US Policy in Europe

Who's Who in Bonn

Status of Universities

Porcelain, Old and New

**JUNE
1951**

Morocco Comes To Wetzlar



A colorful dash of North Africa has been added to the city of Wetzlar, in the US Zone state of Hesse, with the arrival of the French Army's crack Fifth Moroccan Regiment from Mainz, in the French Zone. The transfer was one result of the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers in September 1950 to station Allied troops in Germany without regard to zonal boundaries, to improve defense positions and harmonize operations. A detachment of the Moroccan regiment (top) is played into Wetzlar by the French Third Infantry Band (center), preceded by its traditional mascot, a ram. Left, Maj. Gen. Paul Chierrie, commanding officer, French Second Army Corps, is welcomed at an international reception by US State Commissioner for Hesse James R. Newman.

(Photos by US Army and W. Rudolph)

Information Bulletin

The Information Bulletin is the monthly magazine of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany for the dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of the Allied occupation in Germany.

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The Information Bulletin is prepared and published by the Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. It is printed by the Publishing Operations Branch, Information Services Division, at 39 Schelling Strasse, Munich.

Distribution is handled by the Mail and Message Center, Communications Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, located in Headquarters Building, Room 060, Frankfurt.

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Correspondence concerning inquiries and distribution in the United States should be addressed to:

Division of Public Liaison
Office of Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

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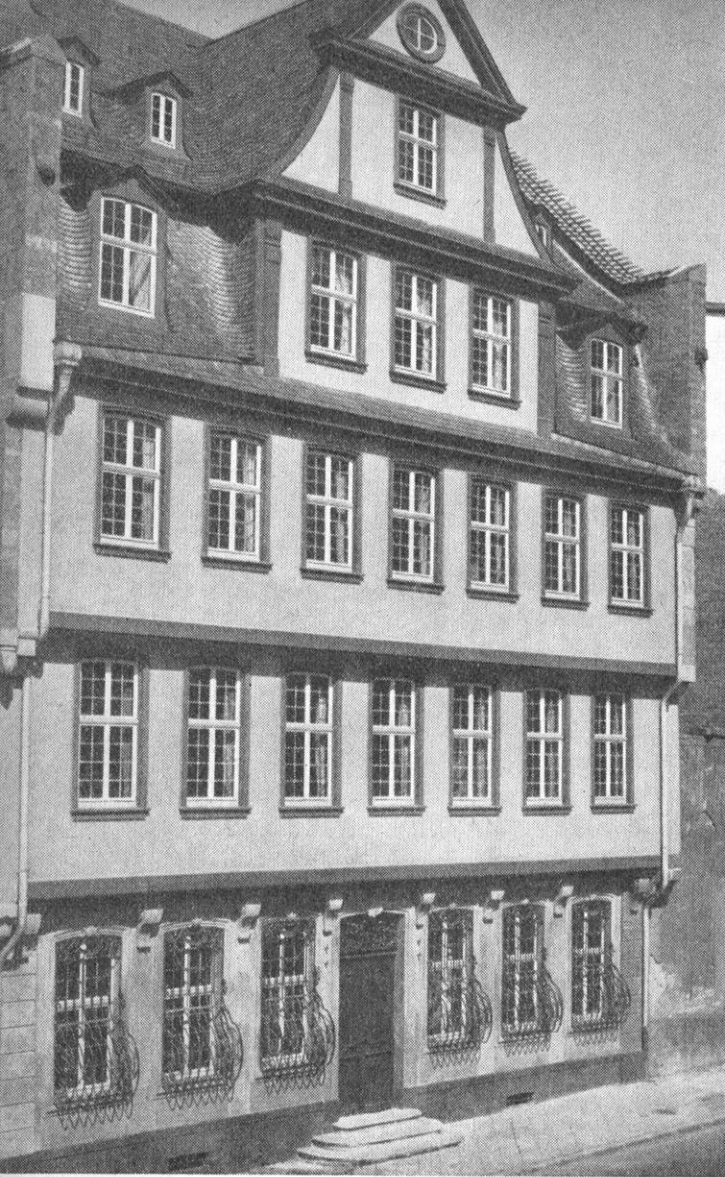
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OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

APO 757-A, US ARMY

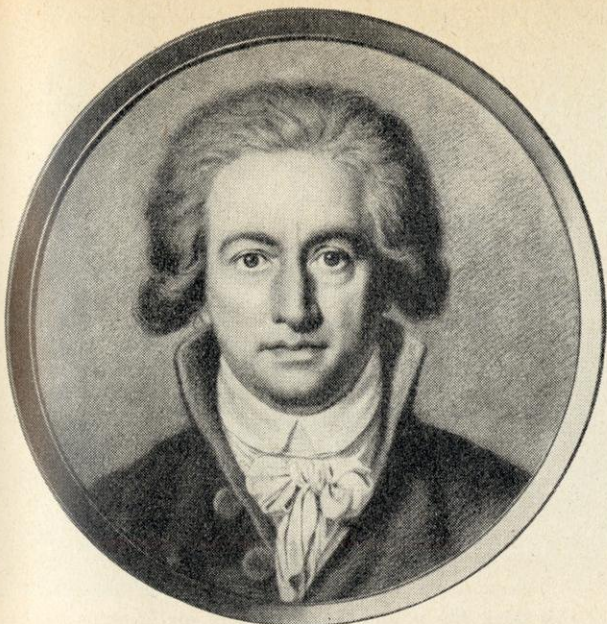


Beautiful broad staircase has been reconstructed with infinite care and patience by master artisans in Frankfurt's tribute to its most famous son, Germany's greatest poet.

Left, Goethe's old home, now the Goethe Museum in Frankfurt's Grosser Hirschgraben, as it looked before it was bombed out. This and other prewar photos in this article were taken in 1907 by Molzahn-Altheim of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Present day photos furnished by Claude Jacoby, photographer of Public Relations Division, HICOG.

Everything in the newly-rebuilt Goethe House is just as it was in the poet's youth. Photos below (left, prewar; right, today) show one of the drawing rooms where guests were entertained. Note fidelity of reconstruction work: each and every picture is back in its accustomed place.





* JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE
Crayon by Johann Heinrich Lips, 1791.

Goethe House Restored

By **ROBERT P. BALL**

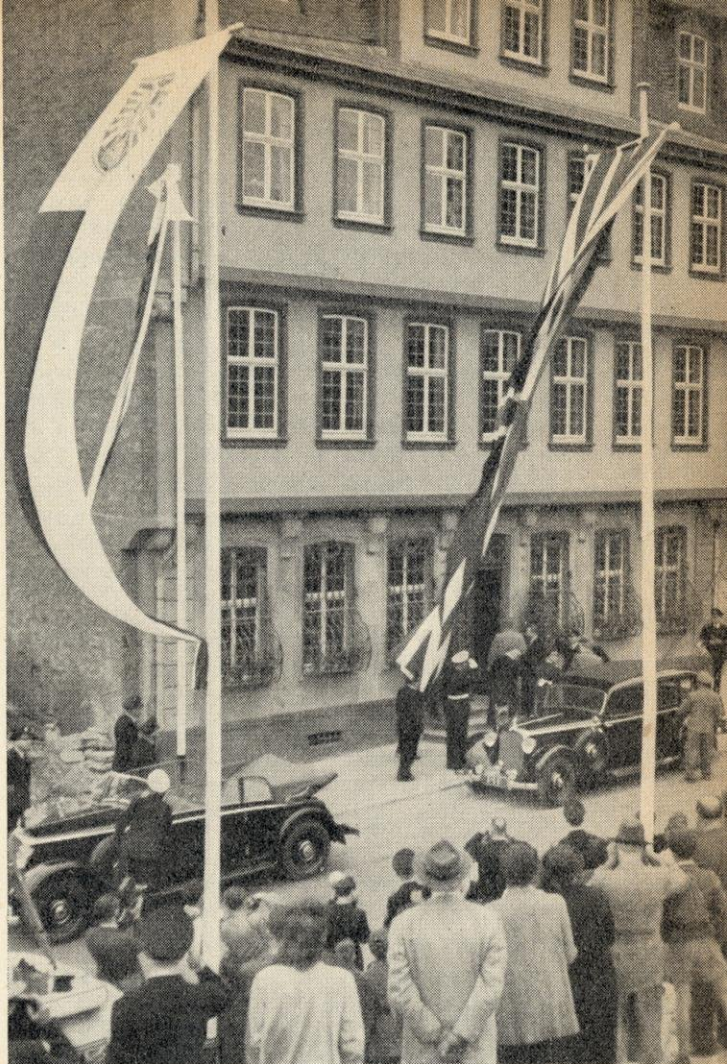
*Press Officer, Public Relations Division
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG*

THE STONE CHERUBS in the small baroque garden seemed surprised to see so many gentlemen in formal black suits, for the occasion was as cheerful as the May sunshine. Some of Johann Wolfgang Goethe's most distinguished admirers were meeting to take official notice of a fact which Frankfurt residents had noted with satisfaction for weeks: The Goethe House, resurrected with love and money, was standing again.

To be sure, it stood alone. The high gothic houses on the other side of the Grosser Hirschgraben, which once threw long shadows across Goethe's birthplace, had not yet been resurrected from the flames of the Hitler war. Grass was growing on the rubble.

But the poet's house, a harmony of pink sandstone, tan plaster and grey slate — graceful as a sonnet — rose out

* Front cover photo of bust of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe by Claude Jacoby, PRD, HICOG.



Banners wave and policemen salute (above) as honor guests, high German and Allied officials, enter newly rebuilt Goethe House in Frankfurt for dedication ceremony early last month. Below, left to right, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, British High Commissioner; Professor Ernst Beutler, member of the board of directors of the Free German Goethe House Society, Frankfurt; Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner; Federal President Theodor Heuss; John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, and Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Kolb. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD, HICOG)



of the ruins like the hope of free men for a new Germany. The spirit of Frankfurt's most famous son, bombed out like so many of his countrymen, once more had a place to lay his head.

At the dedication ceremony in the sunlit music room the speakers struck Goethe chords. Johann Georg Hartmann, who had pushed the restoration project through the Frankfurt City Council and spearheaded the gathering of funds for the work, could report with pleasure a job well done and invoke Goethe's hope of peace and understanding in the world. Underlining Frankfurt's paternal pride in Goethe, Mayor Walter Kolb picked up the Goethian sense of cultural heritage. For President Theodor Heuss of the Federal Republic Goethe's insistence on intellectual freedom was of top importance. He pointed out that the Frankfurt Goethe House has a double task so long as the Goethe House in Weimar is surrounded by a regime of un-Goethian compulsion.

Speaking for the Allied high commissioners, John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, noted that Goethe was international in spirit and, as a private citizen, interested in the political life of his country — two qualities which Germans of today could well emulate.

Outside, beyond the range of Goethe words and Haydn music, the curious residents of Frankfurt peered up at

A corner of the large kitchen in the old Goethe home, a spacious room with copper pots, pans and other utensils gleaming on the walls — an agreeable spot in winter when it was the best-heated room in the house.



At this desk the young Goethe wrote his famous works, "Werther," "Goetz von Berlichingen" and the first draft of his drama, "Faust." The silhouettes on the wall are souvenirs of the poet's student years in Leipzig, Saxony.

the many-windowed facade of the new-old house with the golden monogram of Goethe's father, Johann Casper, over the door. From the wrought-iron cage windows of the ground floor scarlet geraniums nodded back.

* * *

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME that the house, so appropriately named "The Three Lyres," had been rebuilt. In 1755, when the poet was only six years old, his father had it completely renovated. Today it is known that to save the overhanging upper stories that he loved he evaded the city building code, reporting the complete rebuilding as a simple repair.

Aside from the overhanging facade, the house differed little from the houses of other well-to-do Frankfurt citizens. If the ceilings were a shade too low for the taste of the time, the fine broad staircase retrieved the lost elegance.

It was a comfortable house in which the lawyer's son grew up, studying with his father and with his tutors, browsing in the fine library and in his father's collections. The living room on the ground floor adjoined the kitchen, agreeable in the winter months when the kitchen was the best-heated room in the house, and on the way out to the tiny garden one could catch a glimpse of the copper pots and pans gleaming on the kitchen walls.

On the second floor, clustered around the stately hall, were the fine drawing rooms, warmed against winter chill by great tile stoves; in the west wing, the music room where Goethe's mother played the harpsichord to father Goethe's flute.

The third floor held the studios for housing the art objects and flora which Johann Casper Goethe so assidu-

ously collected, and the family bedrooms, while on the fourth floor, up under the roof, was the heart of the house, the study where — at the old inlaid, ink-spattered desk — Goethe wrote the first draft of "Faust," "Werther," the book that made him famous, and "Goetz von Berlichingen."

The sunny rooms, the fine craftsman's work of the furniture, the broad staircase of the house all radiate well-being and leisure. It was a pleasant, cultivated life in the lawyer's household on the Grosser Hirschgraben.

Goethe lived in the house until he was 26. Some years later, in 1796, his aged mother sold the house, and part of the furnishings were dispersed. But because Goethe was already famous, all the belongings of the house — the chairs, the clock, the backgammon board — were carefully preserved by their new owners and their children, so that when the house was made a museum in the middle of the last century, it was possible to find every single object and return it to its place in the house, just as it had been in Goethe's youth.

AT THE OUTBREAK of World War II all the furnishings were removed from the house and dispersed in 12 safe storage places in the country around Frankfurt. Samples of all wallpaper and woodwork were taken and placed together with detailed plans and drawings of the house, outside and in, a precaution taken with all historic buildings in Germany. Students at the Frankfurt School of Applied Art helped with drawings of door latches and other small components. When the empty shell of the house went up in smoke in the last years of the war, the soul of the house was safe.

Nevertheless, it took determination to rebuild it. While the war still raged, a Frankfurt construction firm made a gift of Reichsmarks 300,000 for the work, but progress in the hunger-wracked first years was slow. By 1947, however, the rubble had been cleared and the foundation repaired. In that same year the Frankfurt Hochstift society, administrators of the property, won City Council approval to continue the work, and with private contributions and enthusiasm the work was continued.

With currency reform the reconstruction took an upswing. More gifts flowed in, one of the largest being DM 150,000 donated by Mr. John J. McCloy from the HICOG Special Projects Fund. A Goethe stamp for the Goethe year 1949, the 200th anniversary of his birth, brought a rich harvest. Money and encouragement came from Thomas Mann, Hermann Hesse, Albert Schweitzer, Fritz von Unruh and others. Thornton Wilder gave all his German royalties.

Under the supervision of architect Theodore Kellner, the plans and drawings became stone and plaster. Because only perfect restoration was good enough, masons had to be found who could cut and set stones, roofers who could fit slate shingles exactly as it was done in the 18th century.

By early spring of this year all problems had been solved; the house was finished, and the furnishings could be brought back out of storage, none the worse for their extended hibernation. The men who had worked so long and so hard for the restoration could throw open the doors to present and future generations of Goethe friends.

For the restorers, special admirers of the greatest German poet, the task had had an inner justification. When Goethe, as a lad of six, had helped lay the cornerstone of the house, he had said, "I wish that this stone may be preserved unchanged until the end of the world."

* * *

TEXT OF MR. McCLOY'S SPEECH, translated from German, follows:

It is an honor to participate in this occasion. In behalf of the Allied High Commission, I thank you for this opportunity to do homage to the genius of Goethe. In this building we have an instance not only of reconstruction but also of rededication to what is finest in the spiritual heritage of Germany.

Ladies and gentleman, I hope that you will read in the words which I am expressing today on behalf of my two colleagues as well as on my own, the sentiments which our three countries and with them all the civilized nations of the world harbor toward one of the greatest sons of Germany. We see in this citizen of the former free German *Reichsstadt* (imperial city), Frankfurt-on-the-Main, a man whose life and whose works bear the mark of genuine Germanism. We appreciate in him that he has given to the German language a brilliance, a fullness, a richness and a purity as no one before him — all which still radiates to the present day. We salute in him, moreover,

Sunny and spacious drawing room on the second floor, warmed against winter chill by great ornate tile stove.



a universal genius which belongs not only to his own country but to the entire world.

Like his fatherland, humanity can be proud of him as one of the most perfect and, as he described himself, universal figures — as one of those rare and most precious flowers, which actually constitute a justification of mankind. He consciously addressed not only the German people but all of mankind. For that we tender him our admiration and our devotion.

I do not propose to say much more about Goethe. There are others here who are far better qualified to talk about him. I should, however, like to say a few words about the meaning which Goethe has for the world today.

IN THESE DAYS OF CHALLENGE to free men and free institutions we have great need of our best minds and finest talents. I think it is appropriate to remember that Goethe, the man of letters and of science, was not above entering the arena of practical political administration. He wrestled with the problems of balancing a budget, passing on plans for building bridges and roads, running a school system, reconstructing old copper mines, supervising the theater and building factories.

Nor was this active participation merely a hobby. It stemmed from the deepest conviction of the man who characterized the highest human developments as being helpful and kind, who found that the answer to the central problem of existence lay in the dedication of the individual to working unselfishly for the good of the community.

In these days when there is need to rise above narrow nationalism it is also good to remember Goethe's cosmopolitanism and his internationalism. You all know how he valued the contributions to world culture of all races and all thinkers and condemned those who could only see literature and life through national prejudices. Without surrendering his loyalty to the German part of his heritage, he described the highest degree of culture as that in which one "feels the weal or woe of neighboring people as if it had happened to one's own." To see, and to feel, what is common to us all, Goethe would say, marks the highest man.

TODAY, THE NEED FOR SOLUTIONS which transcend nationalism is clear. Our success in working out such solutions — whether in the Schuman Plan, a united Europe or in western defense — depends on how clearly we see, and pay attention to, the common elements of humanity which lie deeper than national boundaries and cultures.

These are times when the issues of freedom and the individual are again at stake. It would be superfluous to elaborate on Goethe's dedication to these ideals. Let us remember, however, that Goethe put freedom on the same plane as life itself. For that reason totalitarians, in his own country or elsewhere, have never been able to evoke his name successfully.

Nowadays we hear much talk of a *Vertrauenskrise* (lack of confidence) and that disillusionment and cynicism



Black and white photography cannot capture the copper gleam of cake and pudding forms hanging in the kitchen.

are widespread. Therefore, to have an event such as this for this house, rebuilt from ruins, is a triumph of faith and belief. I hope this occasion will serve as a reminder, particularly to the young people of Germany, that there are values and ideals in which we can believe and upon which we can build a strong, human and free world.

May all of those who seek the unification of Europe and who from far and near will make pilgrimages to this building, achieve in his spirit a universal form of thinking and acting, remembering his promise and prophecy: "A new day beckons us to new shores." +END

Gibney Preparing Labor Union Film

Sheridan Gibney, prominent Hollywood screen writer, has been in Germany preparing a documentary film on German trade unions. The film will be the first of a series designed to acquaint foreign countries with the development of free trade unionism in Germany.

The documentary will deal in part with the development of UGO (now *Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund*) in Berlin as a free trade union federation which separated from the Communist-controlled FDGB.

Mr. Gibney was formerly president of the US Screen Writers' Guild and won an "Oscar" award for his scripting of the "Life of Louis Pasteur." He also wrote the screenplays of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay" and "Anthony Adverse."

Beckmann Etchings Displayed

A small memorial showing of early etchings of Max Beckmann, German-American artist who died in New York last December, were exhibited recently at Frankfurt's US Information Center.

Mr. Beckmann, who was born in Leipzig Feb. 12, 1884, was considered one of Germany's outstanding exponents of expressionistic art. During the past 10 years he taught fine arts in St. Louis and at the Brooklyn Art Museum.

The Public Relations Division, HICOG, conducted 20 press, radio, magazine and newsreel correspondents, having a combined audience in Europe and North America of more than 200,000,000 persons, on a tour in May of Bavaria's northern and eastern borders overlooking the Soviet Zone of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria. The tour enabled them to observe firsthand how people live and work within the shadows of the Iron Curtain... to see how they are facing the threat of ideologies which would stifle human freedom... and to observe the efforts of the US resident officer to introduce democracy and restore faith and confidence among a people who live in a region where West meets East.

Touring the Border

By W. J. CALDWELL

Chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria

THE SLEEPY BAVARIAN HAMLET of Moedlareuth typifies the results of the Communist doctrine of divide... and utter confusion.

There, as in many other communities lying astride the Iron Curtain which wraps snake-like around miles of Bavaria's twisting northern and eastern frontiers, the demarcation line between East and West lies flush in the center of town.

Citizens of Moedlareuth tell you that having the home town split in two with a forbidden wall to keep lifelong neighbors and friends apart is no joke. One man living on the Bavarian side of town hadn't visited his brother, a resident of the Soviet half of the town, for more than 18 months despite the fact they live only a stone's throw apart. Countless others experience similar family splits. But many, with a sly wink, admit that Russian vigilance has not prevented an occasional "sneak" journey across the border.

"A community of two nations," grunted one leathery-faced native as he leaned on his cane on the Bavarian side of town.

"Yah," sighed a peasant woman as she snatched up an unwary child of three toddling in the direction of the unpainted fence which marked the zonal dividing line, "two nations side by side — but so distant."

MOEDLAREUTH WAS A TYPICAL German farming community situated partly in the county of Hof, in the extreme northeast corner of Bavaria, until that fateful day when the Russians put up the fence in the middle of the village. The half which the Soviets claimed lies in adjacent Thuringia. That original barrier, which follows the course of a small stream which forms the state border, was later made more impenetrable by the Soviets. They dug a trench parallel to the fence and then added another wooden fence as a triple deterrent to East-West relations. Reinforcement of the Iron Curtain at that point followed swiftly on the heels of two Curtain-defying incidents.

A young Bavarian, on the day of his wedding, wanted to celebrate the nuptial occasion by publicly flaunting the Soviets. He brazenly drove his car across Moedlareuth's

main street, smashing the fence to a splintered loop, and then driving triumphantly back through another section of the wavering Curtain to western safety.

The second Iron Curtain-busting incident which prompted the three-layer border barrier involved a trucking company whose owner decided it was healthier to go west. Mobilizing his fleet of trucks and tractors, he convoyed the rumbling exodus across town, through the hapless wooden barrier, to a safe haven on the Bavarian side.

Moedlareuth as a whole comprises approximately 210 natives and some 50 houses, many dating back centuries. The Bavarian side of town was left without a school, a store, a post office and a community well by the Soviet's decision to partition the community. Fortunately, one enterprising woman on the Bavarian side of town had, with true womanly intuition, opened a tiny shop in her home which served bottled beer. Her foresight saved the Bavarian side from a complete drought.

WILLIAM G. KEEN of Chattanooga, Tenn., US resident officer of county Hof, said the Soviet-inspired division had created quite a problem for the hamlet's Bavarian citizens.

"In normal times," 38-year-old Keen drawled, "the kids on the Bavarian side of town merely crossed the road into Thuringia and in a matter of minutes were in school. The school is now barred to them so they have to walk two miles to the nearest Bavarian school at Toepen. There was also the mail problem. At first the Bavarian residents

Looking over US Zone-Soviet Zone barrier at Moedlareuth are (l.-r.) Jerome Caminada, *London Times*; Richard O'Malley, *Associated Press*; Ed Haaker, *NBC*; Allen Dreyfuss, *ABC*, and Jack Henry, *Reuters*.

(Photo by Settell)



(Photographs illustrating this article were furnished by Claude Jacoby, PRD, HICOG, photographer; Gerald Waller, photographer for "Stars and Stripes," and Arthur Settell, chief, Public Relations Division, HICOG.)



Interviews along the border: two American correspondents talk with a German farm woman on a road in Bavaria while her work cows nibble grass in the Soviet Zone.



Correspondents watch an East Zone police car speed past the barricade in Moedlareuth. Below, two Bavarian border guards chat with a farmer whose house at left is in Soviet Zone and barn at right is in Bavaria.

(Photos by Jacoby)



were able to walk to the Soviet border and have their mail handed to them over the fence. But the Russians stopped that, so now mail has to be routed to them from Toepen, the closest Bavarian village having a post office."

The likable resident officer said the community's water well posed one of the greatest problems. The more daring Bavarians have sneaked across the border at night for their pail of water. But it's risky. One hapless woman, wife of a Bavarian border policeman, was apprehended by Soviet Zone so-called "People's Police" as she was kneeling by the forbidden well. Her captors drove her six miles to Soviet headquarters, where she was thoroughly grilled. She later was released but had to walk back. The Bavarian side of town now is building its own well to avoid the risk of more serious consequences befalling its citizens.

IT WAS MID-AFTERNOON when we drove into Moedlareuth and the streets on both sides of the frontier were deserted except for two "People's Police" guarding the Soviet side of the barrier. Our arrival attracted natives from both sides of town. On the Soviet side, a score of men, women and children gathered near the barrier. They waved and exchanged pleasantries, seeming not to mind the two rifle-toting "People's Police." Shortly after we reached the town, the two "People's Police" hurried to a field telephone and minutes later more than a dozen "People's Police" reinforcements arrived from various directions. They clustered in a group 200 feet from where we stood.

A chicken pecked its way across the churned up border and just as nonchalantly returned over the "no man's" strip. Citizens on the Soviet side watched with envy.

We had been at the border about an hour when a warning whisper was hissed among the Eastern onlookers that "the Russians are coming." Frantic mothers on the eastern side of the border grabbed their offspring and together with their menfolk fled into their houses. Within seconds the Soviet part of Moedlareuth was deserted except for the gaping "People's Police." On the Bavarian side of town, the citizens remained unperturbed. They smiled, joked and seemed to say, "Gosh, ain't freedom wonderful."

A cloud of dust rose from the nearby hill where the Russian soldiers reportedly were on guard. The dust cloud moved rapidly closer and then from it emerged a battered German-army "jeep" of World War II vintage. The lumbering vehicle, manned by two uniformed "People's Police," rumbled over the dirt road toward us and then about 25 feet away it followed the road which runs parallel to the zonal boundary. The vehicle skidded to a stop by the group of "People's Police," but nothing more happened. The border guards continued to stare at us until we finally departed.*

MOEDLAREUTH IS JUST ONE of many towns straddling the zonal border which have been halved by the Soviets' zonal policy. At towns lying partly in Bavaria and partly in Czechoslovakia, Communist officials have created a barren no-man's buffer corridor by de-

* Ten minutes after the correspondents departed, a detail of approximately 50 armed Russian soldiers arrived at the border town but there was no incident.



Along the Bavaria-Soviet Zone border: (above) Party of American, Allied and German correspondents and escort officials at Neustadt interzonal barrier, viewing the Soviet checkpoint down the road. (Left) Claude Jacoby, Public Relations Division staff photographer, taking photo at top. (Right) Telephoto view of the Soviet checkpoint. (Photos, top by Jacoby; left by Settler; right by Waller)



molishing houses on their side of the frontier. The unfortunate occupants were obliged to find shelter elsewhere.

Resident Officer Keen pointed to border police statistics to show how ineffective the Communist zonal policy is. The illegal border traffic is one-sided all along the Iron Curtain frontier, with many times more Easterners seeking to enter the western zones of Germany.

"The Easterners," the resident officer pointed out, "risk death, slave labor or other primitive forms of punishment to escape to the West. Many of them bring stories which would make your hair curl. Still others, with families in the East whom they don't dare desert through fear of Soviet reprisals, slip across the border merely to visit relatives and friends, to get a square meal or to purchase other necessities of life unavailable or beyond reach of their pocketbooks in the Soviet Zone."

Mr. Keen was quick to admit that the people living in the Hof area, as in other border counties, have their problems — mainly housing, unemployment, a steady influx of refugees, the flight of industry westward, the acquirement of needed raw materials for the border area's manifold industries, and new markets for the finished goods.

"Being human," he said, "many of the citizens complain — some probably too much. But on the whole the people seem thankful they are free and have been given the opportunity, mainly through American financial aid, to better their living conditions. The Marshall Plan was a big factor in restoring self-confidence. It helped show them democracy is not just talk, but cooperative action."

WHILE MANY BAVARIANS complain of the drain on their economy from the refugees, some are well aware of the contributions these refugees have made in bringing new industries to their area. The Neuerer porcelain factory in Hof is a good example. This world-famous

concern, one of many border factories visited by the correspondents, formerly was located in Czechoslovakia. It moved west and in addition to providing employment for hundreds of Hof workers, it is now earning much-needed dollars for the West German economy by exporting the bulk of its products to the United States.

The correspondents visited three Bavarian border areas — Hof, Coburg and Passau — and in each there was one postwar problem most frequently voiced. Creation of the Iron Curtain along the border had caused a major trade dislocation, since in normal times the bulk of commercial relations these areas had with the East. Coal and other raw materials had been obtained cheaply from nearby Czechoslovakia and other countries now behind the Iron Curtain. And the finished products formerly were marketed in the East.

Today, except for authorized crossing-points, roads and railroad lines connecting Bavaria with her eastern markets have been blocked off at the border. Consequently, manufacturers have had to turn west — getting coal from the more distant Ruhr and seeking markets in far-off western European countries and the United States.

HANS PETER THOMSEN of Madison, Wis., resident officer in the counties of Coburg and Neustadt since last August, said this problem is especially acute in Coburg, which juts peninsula-like into the Soviet Zone. The county is rimmed by the Iron Curtain on the west, north and east, forcing traffic to follow a 90-degree route between Coburg and western Europe.

It greatly increases the operating costs of Coburg's manufacturers, making it difficult for the area's businesses, which comprise small industrial enterprises producing mainly toys, ceramics, chinaware, furniture, electric cables and Christmas tree ornaments, and 5,000 small



Eugen Bruecker, sales head of Coburg's Hummel figurine factory, shows newsmen a whisky container with legend, "Thirst is worse than homesickness." (Photo by Jacoby)

farms, to compete on the world's free markets. This is one reason why unemployment in the Coburg area is higher than the over-all Bavarian average. Generally speaking, the people living on Bavaria's borders facing Communist-dominated lands are trying to make the best of their lot. Roads linking them with the west are being repaired and new ones built, and housing slowly but resolutely is being provided in most areas to accommodate workers seeking employment in old and new industries.

In some border communities which in prewar days attracted tourists from far and wide, the local officials have been more reluctant about marring their beautiful landscape with smoke and soot-erupting factories. Passau, which faces Austria and where William J. Garlock of Bloomfield, N.J., serves as resident officer, has launched a large power project as an economy aid. However, many of Passau's leading citizens still frown on industries which they fear would deter future tourist trade when life there once more becomes normal.

ALL ALONG THE BORDER, the problem of training youth for democratic living was heard. The Communist-dominated youth movement (FDJ) in the Soviet Zone of Germany, freely financed by the Communist Party, is making a determined effort to convert Bavarian youth to their cause. The highly-regimented FDJers have made surprisingly few inroads on Bavarian youth, however, despite the impetus a movement of their kind normally receives when substandard economic conditions and widespread unemployment exist.

The anti-Communist youth movement in the border areas generally has received less financial support from local government officials, but their unregimented organization has grown—a growth which many observers attribute in part to the proximity of Communism itself. The Bavarian youth, like their elders, don't have to be

told about the evils of a Communist state. Stories recounted by refugees of life under Red rule has been convincing proof for most of the youth that while conditions in their own Bavarian communities may be bad, their life still is a paradise to that in the East.

HICOG, through its resident officers, and US Military authorities are working hand in glove with Bavarian officials to maximize work and play opportunities for Bavarian youth. In Coburg, for instance, a youth home was established in the summer of 1950 through the joint efforts and cooperation of local Bavarian authorities, HICOG and the US Army.

The Hof area, as part of its energetic youth program, has completed plans for an international youth forum and camp on the border—one of many such activities planned this summer to promote greater understanding with other nations and to provide, for the benefit of the East zone, an example of unregimented youth activity.

THE US RESIDENT OFFICER—the American Government's so-called "grass-roots ambassador"—deserves much of the credit for introducing the western brand of democracy to a people who, geographically, are exposed to Eastern influences.

Only a person who has never taken the trouble to observe the resident officer in action can doubt the vital role he is playing in postwar Germany. His job is a round-the-clock one, with endless conferences, meetings and discussions with local officials and citizenry representing all facets of community life.

Sandwiched in to his never-ending schedule of activities are the many problems the resident officer is expected to solve—a controversy stemming from a hunting incident involving a member of the Allied governments stationed in Germany, liaison between American and German officials on a project affecting the interests of both nations, engineering HICOG's exchanges program at the county level, answering questions or providing information in defense of Western democratic concepts and principles. These are just a few of the jobs which daily demand of the resident officer Solomon-like judgment, wisdom and discretion.

Traditional rivalry between city and county government officials in Coburg—a rivalry which existed long before 1920 when Coburg, the ancestral home of the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, ceased its historic role as a duchy and was incorporated into the Bavarian state—had retarded community cooperation. This condition was further heightened by the fact that the Coburg area politically leans toward two extremes—right and left.

Resident Officer Thomsen sensed this rivalry shortly after he took up his post there. He investigated, analyzed the situation, consulted the more open-minded community leaders, and then took some positive steps. Mr. Thomsen intensified HICOG's educational program by organizing youth forums and discussion groups. In the field of adult education he induced the adult people's school (*Volkshochschule*) to institute a series of lectures, conducted by elected city and county officials of the area, on local civic affairs, explaining that "this develop-

ment is significant if you will bear in mind the traditional philosophy of the government official — namely, to govern." Mr. Thomsen said of the lectures: "Slowly but surely, the concept of the public official as a public servant, responsible to the citizens of his community, is taking root."

MR. THOMSEN SUCCEEDED in getting the citizens interested in problems pertaining to their particular fields, but bringing them together to tackle problems on a community-wide basis was another thing. Public officials were reluctant to look at the over-all welfare of the community. Coburg city officials, the majority members of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), and Coburg county officials, predominantly Social Democrats (SPD), were at odds for reasons primarily of political dogma.

The resident officer finally solved that problem by hitting upon the community planning council idea.

"Citizens not only have a right to determine by whom they should be governed," Mr. Thomsen argued, "but how their schools and parks should look, how their hospitals and streets should be built. In other words, they have the right to help plan their community."

The attitude of officialdom toward community planning in its earlier stages was succinctly expressed by Coburg's mayor, Dr. Walter Langer, who told Mr. Thomsen: "It is easy for you Americans to plan because you have the dollars." Retorted Mr. Thomsen: "No, Dr. Langer, we have dollars because we have planned."

The resident officer was determined to show political diehards that community-wide planning was not a matter of dollars but common sense. His first success was among the area's educators and scholars, who, at his suggestion, formed a city planning group late in 1950. The group attracted interested citizens from both the city and county, including some government officials who, while they still suspiciously eyed community planning, were sufficiently politically-minded to heed the views of their constituents.

The planning committee grew, and both county and city government heads began taking an active role. However, at the beginning community planning was limited to city or county — never the two jointly.

William J. ("Jack") Caldwell, author of this article, has been in Germany since shortly after the war. A wartime correspondent for "Stars and Stripes," he joined the Public Information Office, OMGUS, in Berlin in March 1946, advancing to news chief. When the Department of State took over the occupation responsibility in October 1949, he was transferred to Munich as chief of the Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria. At the end of May, he, with his wife and daughter, left for Washington to take a new post with the Office of International Press and Publications, Department of State. A resident of Buffalo, N.Y., he was a reporter before the war for the "Courier-Express."



Coburg city planning commission holds session with correspondents and escort officials as observers. Standing is Hans Anweiler, (SPD), city councilor, listening to a question put by one of the visitors.
(Photo by Jacoby)

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS, sitting with local citizens on the planning committee, at first glared at each other. Then they began wrangling. Mr. Thomsen was encouraged when he noticed they were beginning to agree occasionally on minor problems affecting either city or county. The big turning point came early this year when the two rival political camps decided to meet to discuss problems common to both city and county. That history-making meeting was held late last January when city and county officials, along with government representatives from Munich and Bonn, sat down at one table with an eye on their common community problems.

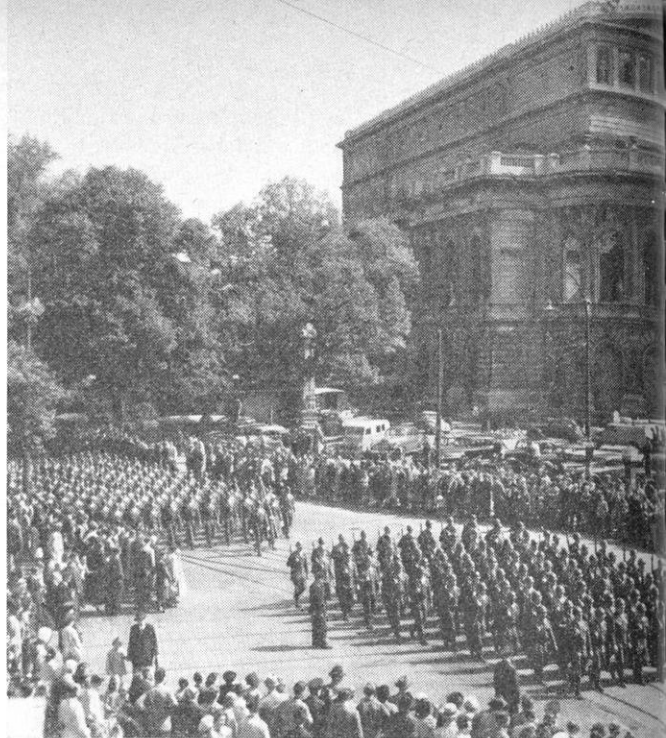
Mr. Thomsen had reason to be proud of an accomplishment for which he was mainly responsible.

Duplicating the truce declared by city and county officials of Coburg, Bavarian citizens along the border are meeting and solving many of their problems. And in seeking to better their own way of life, they are not turning their back on their less fortunate fellow countrymen who live across the zonal border in the Soviet Zone.

At virtually every village and hamlet we visited we were asked by Bavarians: "Do you realize that the Germans living in the East also are waiting to be liberated by you Americans?"

More than once we were told that "whenever the Americans withdraw their troops from a border point, it causes even greater concern among the eastern Germans than among the Bavarians. The eastern Germans feel safer knowing the American soldiers are nearby."

And many Bavarians relayed this message they said they had received from relatives and friends in the Soviet Zone: "Please remind the Americans that most of us are Communists by force — not of our own free will." +END

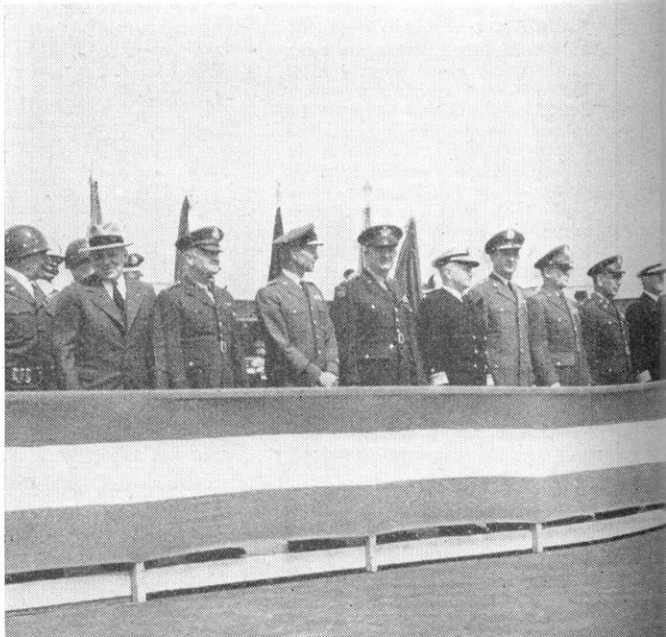


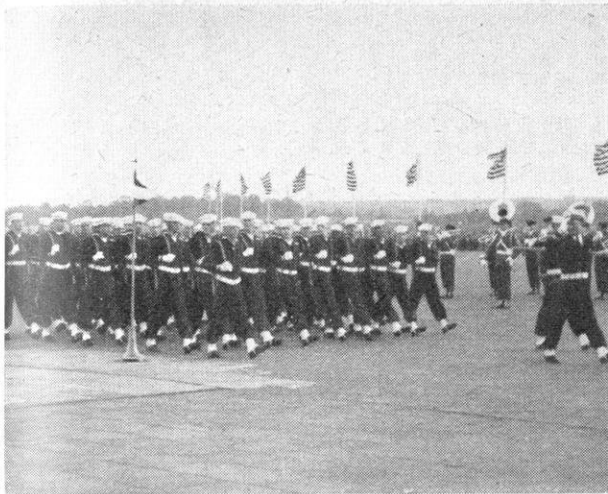
Combined color guard (left), drawn from Army, Navy and Air Force, marched in parade of "Defenders of Freedom" in Berlin. Above, thousands lined downtown streets in Frankfurt to see big Army show. (US Army photos)

Armed Forces Day Celebrated



Jet fighter formations (left) roared low over Frankfurt while Army ambulances drove along in parade. Below, top US officials in Germany on reviewing stand in Berlin: (l.-r.) Col. Louis P. Leone, deputy commander, BMP; US High Commissioner John J. McCloy; General Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM C.-in-C.; Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstadt, C. G., US Air Forces in Europe; Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, C. G., Seventh Army; Rear Adm. Carl F. Holden, commander, US Naval Forces, Germany; Maj. Gen. Dean C. Strother, C. G., 12th Air Force; Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US Commander of Berlin; Col. Maurice W. Daniel, C. O., BMP.





Naval detachment from Bremerhaven participated in Berlin event which drew tens of thousands of Germans.

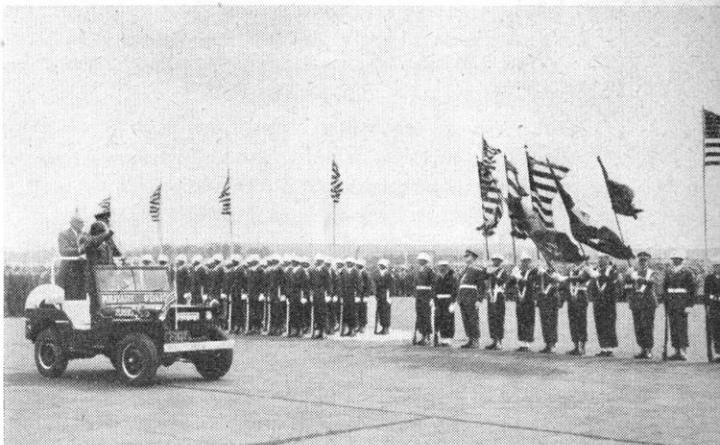


WAC's of Company D, 7888 Special Troops, marched in review at Heidelberg, European Command headquarters.

Below, 759th Military Police Horse Platoon, only such unit in US Armed Forces today, paraded at Tempelhof.



Over-all view of Tempelhof Airfield, in heart of Berlin, as Army, Navy and Air Force combined to mark second Armed Forces Day. Distinguished gathering included highest US and Allied officials, City Council dignitaries.



Standing in back of jeep, Mr. McCloy and General Handy salute the colors in impressive ceremonies in Berlin.

Below, "Man-of-War" rumbles past reviewing stand as Nuremberg Military Post turned out in regimental combat team strength for parade in historic walled city.



Soviet Obstruction

The following is the text of a statement made by Henry A. Byrodde, director of the Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, on April 29 over the television network of the National Broadcasting Company and reprinted from the Department of State Bulletin.

I WANT TO TALK TO YOU about one of the major problems our government faces today. After continuous effort over a period of years to reach agreement with the USSR on Germany, our government — in conjunction with the French and British — concluded reluctantly in 1949 that progress could no longer be delayed because of Soviet obstruction. We, therefore, gave authority to the western Germans to establish a democratic form of government in western Germany.

Attempts at obstruction by the Soviet Union followed, including the blockade on the City of Berlin. You all know the gallant story of the airlift to Berlin. Thwarted in this, the Soviets requested a meeting of the four foreign ministers in a final effort to block the formation of the German government. We met with them in good faith, but Molotov soon made it very clear that there could be no agreement on Germany except one which would place all Germany at the mercy of the Soviet Union.

I give you this history because of its similarity to what is happening today.

The tactics, military preparations and hostile propaganda of the Soviet Union — resulting in open aggression by forces in their orbit last June — have reluctantly caused free nations to look to their own defense. In the Atlantic area, the 12 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization made a far-reaching decision to establish a common force and further agreed that western Germany, should she so elect, would have the right and opportunity to join and so participate in her own defense. This was many, many months after Soviet representatives had established military forces — so-called police forces — in East Germany.

The Soviet Union has attacked this defensive plan, now with veiled threats, now with mocking “peace offensives.” They also asked for a Big Four meeting to discuss German demilitarization.

We have no desire to avoid such a meeting, since one must always cling to the hope that a basic agreement can be possible. But this time we wanted the assurance of an agenda, not simply weeks of futile discussions by the foreign ministers on procedures and on what to talk about.

For this purpose, the deputies of the foreign ministers have now been in session in Paris more than eight weeks.

I WANT TO CUT THROUGH confused interplay of agenda wording and tell you why what is going on at Paris is much more important to us than a play on words.

Gromyko, the Soviet representative, has maintained that the question of western German participation in her own defense is the principal cause of tension in Europe. This is clearly nonsense since the question of German participation in defense would not arise except for the aggressive Soviet behavior, coupled with their large military forces, in eastern Germany and the satellites. To accept their contention would lead to the conclusion that the acts and policies of the West were the primary cause of tensions in Europe.

The Western deputies have also indicated that existing levels of armaments and armed forces and means for international control of armaments should be a subject for Four-Power consideration. When we and our Western Allies disarmed upon the end of the last war, Russia maintained — in some instances even increased — her military strength. It is the threat of these Red armies — partly outside Russian borders and far in excess of the needs of any state for its own self-protection — that is the real cause of tension in Europe today. In the face of this situation, the Soviet representative desires agenda wording which would commit us to a policy of reduction in armed strength of the Four Powers — and this prior to any consideration of the present unbalance and prior to any agreement on a form of international inspection and control. This is an old and familiar Soviet proposition. It, too, forms no basis for honest discussions.

These are some of the differences at Paris. Soviet propaganda, Soviet double talk, Soviet insistence that white is black and black is white, denies what you and I know to be true. It would seem that the original goal of the Soviet representatives — that is, to prevent western Germany from accepting a defense role with the West — has now been broadened into an attack upon the whole defensive effort of the West. It is important that we all understand what is behind their efforts to confuse and control.

+END

US Policy in Europe

By SAMUEL REBER

Director, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG

ABOUT A HALF CENTURY ago Theodore Roosevelt remarked that there was no longer any question that the United States must assume the role and responsibility of a world power. What he meant was not *Weltmacht* (world power) as understood by some in those days but cooperation on a world-wide basis of equal partnership.

Today the world situation is an interesting commentary on Roosevelt's statement. The United States finds itself deeply involved in world affairs, in the problems and doings of many peoples at many points on the globe. This involvement, often undertaken reluctantly, has nothing in common with colonial or imperialist aspiration. It has come about because our nation, in its own interests, has found that these interests have become inextricably interwoven with those of other peoples.

There has developed a realization of the solidarity, the identity of interest of all peoples who aspire to peace, to security and to freedom. It is this identification of American destiny with the fate of other peoples that gives meaning to our foreign policy and its objectives today.

Let me be more specific. The United States has taken a foremost position in the endeavors of the United Nations to establish the institutions of an international life based on law and order. It is fighting in Korea against an unprovoked act of aggression which threatens the existence of all free peoples. It has taken the initiative in setting up an organization for the common security of the North Atlantic nations. It is involved in a vast program of economic assistance to needy nations and undeveloped areas.

IN THESE DAYS it is difficult to look back to the time when Mr. Roosevelt made his statement and when the world seemed quiet and secure. Peace in those days, as we now realize, was maintained only by a precarious equilibrium among the six or seven major European powers or by their occasional cooperation in the concert of Europe. The United States lived its own life apart from the turmoils of European politics.

Since 1914, however, the world situation has undergone a profound change. Today, in consequence of two global wars, in the place of the former concert of European powers, are two groups confronting each other over an exhausted Europe and a confused Asia, one the associated free nations of the West and the other the Soviet Union and its satellites. These two dominate the world picture.

This article is the text of an address on "United States Policy in Europe, with Special Reference to Germany" which was given by Samuel Reber, director of the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, before the Gesellschaft fuer Auslandskunde (Society for the Study of Foreign Countries) in the great hall of the Economics Ministry in Munich on May 7, 1951.

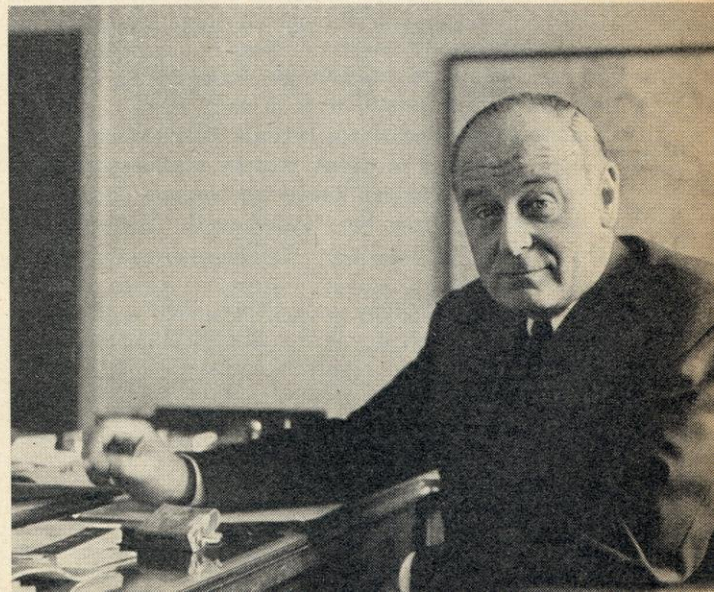
It is true there exists today a world organization which was not present in 1914 and which tempers to some extent the strains and tensions between these two blocs. But the very survival of the United Nations may yet depend upon the relaxation of these tensions before a breaking point is reached.

The experiences of two world wars and the rapid advance of technology have resulted in a revolution in

the methods of warfare unmatched even by the introduction of gunpowder in the 15th century. The enormous complexity and cost of modern armaments have made it almost prohibitive for small nations to rely on their own resources for defense. Only great industrial powers working in concert can shoulder the burden of national defense without courting bankruptcy. This fact has required a pooling of national resources on the part of states seeking even the minimum of security against aggression. The advance of science has reduced war as an instrument of national policy to a sheer absurdity.

In this new world the United States found its old luxury of isolationism completely outmoded. No longer could it hold the world at arm's length, resting secure in its aloofness. Distances have shrunk or been obliterated. Oceans are no longer barriers or Maginot Lines of defense.

Germany needs Europe just as Europe needs Germany, warned Mr. Reber in his Munich address on US policy in Europe. Germany can not remain aloof, under any circumstances, he added, saying failure to integrate Germany with Europe would only mean its eventual absorption into the Soviet orbit and its subservience to the dictates of a foreign oppressor. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)





May Day saw an estimated 600,000 West Berliners gather at the Platz der Republik, near the burned out Reichstag building, for an impressive demonstration of solidarity with the West. Unity and freedom were keynote.

WHILE METHODS OF DIPLOMACY have altered, the basic objectives of United States policy are nevertheless as they have always been—peace, freedom, security. But we now recognize that these are capable of realization only through cooperation with other like-minded nations, not through neutrality, not through isolation. The crisis demands that America throw its whole strength and its vast resources into the endeavors, together with other freedom-loving peoples, to create order based on law, backed by force applied through common consent.

This is the key to what we are trying to do on a global scale today. Faced by the economic dislocation and poverty brought on by the last war, and the menace of totalitarian aggression throughout large areas of the world, the United States is endeavoring to improve the standards of life, to expand the area of democratic freedoms and to create situations of strength as barriers to Communist encroachment. This is the meaning of our policies since 1945 as exemplified by the Marshall Plan, our efforts to strengthen the United Nations, our support of its action in Korea, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and our programs of financial and military assistance.

It is my purpose today to deal specifically with American policy as applied in one area of critical importance—Europe. I can sketch it only in broadcast outline, with special emphasis upon the significance of Germany within that area.

Europe, with its large and industrious population and its highly developed resources, was once the continent from which more than half the world was ruled. We no longer think of it, however, as the theater on which half a dozen great states maneuver for position and power, but shaken and weakened by two great wars it has nevertheless not lost its importance.

The Soviet intention is clear—to bring the entire continent or as much of it as possible within the orbit of Communist power.

The purpose of the United States is equally clear. It is to restore a war-ravaged continent to health and strength, to bind up the wounds of its peoples, to aid in strengthening their faith in the reality of democratic freedoms. We wish to see Europe a bulwark of democratic force and a bastion of peace. We hope, along with all good Europeans, that its ancient hatreds and traditional antagonism will be submerged in a unity which will transcend frontiers and join its peoples in one indissoluble community.

AT THE HEART and in the heart of Europe is Germany. Not in the sense that the pan-Germans or the Nazis meant it and tried to realize it, but because of the sheer facts of geography, manpower and resources. We are here today because we were forced to fight a war against a Germany that challenged Europe and the free nations of the world. Yet we are not here with vindictive intent. We are here because there is a job to be done that is of crucial significance for the consolidation of a free Europe and for a peaceful world.

There can be no consolidation of Europe without Germany. It is clear that either of two possible developments would be disastrous. Either Germany's absorption into the Soviet sphere or its emergence once again as a chauvinistic aggressive military power would be fatal to our hopes for a peaceful Europe. Our objective must be the building of a democratic Germany as an integral part of the united community of free Europe.

Our policy, broadly viewed, is then to make Europe an area of strength, stability and freedom. First priority has necessarily been given to the economic reconstruction of a continent, including of course Great Britain, whose very means of existence were fearfully disrupted by war. Europe's great potential of productive capacities and technical skills must be restored to their fullest utilization for peace.

That, because of the all too obvious threat, some of this capacity must now be diverted to military purposes must not obscure the fact that our purpose is not war but the prevention of war. And we believe that living standards can and must be maintained and improved. While all must share in the privations and sacrifices of the present hour I do not believe that Europe is faced with a grim choice between guns or butter.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUND economic structure is essential not only to military strength but to political stability. It is not necessary for me to do more than refer to the ECA and other programs of assistance which have achieved a miracle of economic rebirth in

Europe. This was not mere philanthropy. It was calculated realism. We have recognized the necessity of overcoming the mass starvation and unrest upon which Communism thrives, and of creating the conditions essential for a democratic life. Too many Europeans have come to associate democracy with governmental impotence and economic sickness. We are determined to do all within our power to associate democracy with economic health and political competence.

Germany has shared in this economic revival and indeed has contributed to it. Only recently, the third anniversary of ECA assistance was marked by the attainment of a level of production far surpassing that of the most prosperous prewar years. It is true there exist serious unemployment and grave economic problems which challenge the statesmanship of the Federal Republic to the utmost. But the progress achieved gives promise that these obstacles will be overcome as have even more serious ones in the past. The apathy of the postwar years is melting before these signs of progress.

Mr. McCloy stated about a year ago, however, that we are not here exclusively to feed the German people and promote economic recovery. Our main purpose, he emphasized, is to help the German people establish a political democracy in which they can live as free men and enjoy the benefits of their freedom. Now I should like to project this idea to the whole of Europe.

OUR AMERICAN TRADITION, it might be said, is one of unqualified democracy. We believe in democracy; as the noblest idea that ever swelled a human heart with pride we have built our national life upon it. But we are not cultural imperialists. We do not seek to impose the pattern of our institutions upon the peoples of Europe. Although we believe that every people must work out its own political salvation, we are also convinced the democratic ideal is large enough to embrace cultural diversity and in fact encourages it.

We believe, nevertheless, that the peace of Europe will never be secure until the governments respond to the will of their peoples and safeguard those basic human freedoms which are universally recognized as the foundation of civilized life. The United States accordingly has used its influence and its means to foster the growth of democratic institutions and ideas throughout Europe.

It has repeatedly protested against the subversion of democracy and the denial of human rights by the Communist-controlled governments of Eastern Europe.

It has countered the Communist offensive against Europe with a strategy of freedom which seeks to enlarge the international community of free peoples and to bulwark that community against its enemies both within and without.

It is a cardinal purpose of our policy that Germany should be enabled to establish its democratic life upon a lasting basis. For Germany we feel a special responsibility because it was here that a perverted regime arose which almost destroyed Europe. Our policy has been, in association with our Allies and with Germans of good will, to root out every vestige of that regime and of the force which created it.



Small section of tremendous turnout, estimated at 600,000, is shown in this photo of May Day observance in Berlin. West Berliners of all ages and every stratum converged on island city's vast Platz der Republik, near Soviet Sector boundary, in significant display of Western solidarity.

Our policy in Germany is not, however, only to curb the forces of evil. We have striven consistently to vitalize the positive forces of German democracy. Democratic state and local governments have been established and a Federal Government created whose powers only recently have been enlarged. We are moving toward the goal of full equality and partnership for Germany in the Western community. We have devoted large resources and efforts to the endeavor to give positive assistance and encouragement to democratic elements within Germany and to enable them to build a truly democratic society.

NOW I WISH TO SPEAK FRANKLY of the great danger in which Europe — and all free nations — stand today. Europe is in peril today from the menace of international Communism bolstered by the armies of the Soviet Union and its satellites. That peril America recognizes and shares. We in America have scrapped the concept of national defense in the narrower sense. Recent Congressional action to approve the sending of new divisions to Europe is clear evidence of this. Our government and our people have acknowledged that freedom is indivisible, that there can be only joint defense and that an attack on one is an attack on all. We have acted in Korea. We have acted in Europe where, as yet, the Communist forces have utilized only the paraphernalia of indirect aggression — of intimidation, pressure, and subversion and conquest by default.

In Europe we are well on the way to creating a structure of security through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which will ultimately command greater resources than any potential enemy or group of enemies. Western Europe, together with America, has the most advanced science, the greatest industrial production and the largest pool of skilled manpower in the world. There is needed only a strong spirit and a determined will to mobilize these resources for effective defense.

There are some who argue that the United States wishes to use Europe as a buffer to ward off an attack on itself. They reason that defensive measures will provoke attack and that then the most that can be hoped for is the ultimate liberation of a Europe of blackened ruins and devastated industries.

To this I would reply that our primary purpose is not to repel an aggressor once he has attacked but to prevent that attack before it has got underway. The North Atlantic system envisages building such defensive power that no aggressor will dare risk war against it. Our vast reserve power must provide concrete proof that no war could be won. And even today we possess formidable weapons which could strike through the air at the centers of aggression.

WE HAVE MADE CLEAR that Germany is to be invited to share the responsibilities and the protection afforded by the North Atlantic security system. The Federal Republic and Berlin have been given assurances that they will be defended in the event of attack. Germany will have an opportunity to make its contribution but there will be no new *Wehrmacht*, no new German General Staff. On the other hand, we are not looking for mercenaries. Whatever contribution in the way of armed units the Germans make, and it is theirs to decide, will be merged in the collective security force on the same basis as the military contingents of the other European nations and will be subject to international control.

I have emphasized the true character of our common defense effort because I realize that in many countries of Europe today there are those who advocate neutrality in the present crisis. This mood of "neutrality," which is merely an expression of defeatism and nihilism, is due in large measure, I believe, to the feeling that war is probably inevitable and that Europe cannot be defended. The neutralists hold that the existing world tension is due solely to the antagonism between America and Russia which would make Europe a battleground in their struggle for mastery. Hence they maintain Europeans should stand aloof and avoid commitments to either power.

When we look at the realities it becomes apparent that such thinking is blind and dangerous. It is obvious and significant, that the Communists throughout the West seek to foment neutrality sentiment. The reason is clear. However the Soviets may utilize neutrality as a confusing and paralyzing tactic, for them it is only a station on the direct road to Communist domination. For nothing is more clear today than the Kremlin's determination to expand the Soviet system over all Europe and add a series of new satellite states to its vast empire. The vacuum created by neutrality constitutes a tempting invitation for conquest.

NEUTRALITY FOR EUROPE is today tantamount to unconditional surrender. It would mean renunciation of the possibility of defense and removal of the chief barrier to Communist imperialism. For Europeans, the decision to act in the common security involves great sacrifices but the minimum of risk. To preserve freedom men must be prepared to fight for it.

Neutrality is an expression of impotence and a lack of faith in the future which does not correspond to the realities of today. Europe, viewed collectively, is an aggregate of peoples and cultures adding up to immense potential strength. That it has survived at all is a tribute to the enduring greatness of its peoples. The strength of the free peoples of Europe can be enormously augmented if only they unite. The concept of a European Federation, which was conceived in the wake of World War I by such men as Briand and Stresemann, emerges from the last conflict an achievable reality. That such unity, long dreamed of, is today on the point of realization is clearly foreshadowed by the recent signature of the Schuman Plan. The "cornerstone of European Federation," it was called by Chancellor Adenauer.

A long step in the direction of European unity was taken when the representatives of six European powers signed the Schuman Plan. That Plan will create economic unity in the two industries which are basic to all others, coal and steel. It will create in Europe the condition which, more than natural resources, has enabled the United States to lead the world in steel production: an enormous single market, free of artificial restrictions and barriers to efficient production.

Let us hope that it may be the prototype of unity in other fields; that the increased production which it will make possible in the coal and steel industries will be expanded to others; and that Europe will have a single market for, and greatly increased supplies of, all sorts of consumer goods, which is to say a high and rising standard of living.

MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, let us hope and work for the ideal which animates the Schuman Plan; the building of a structure of political unity on this economic foundation. Always before Europe has attempted to build unity wrong end first — by trying to create political unity with no foundation of common economic interests. Worse yet, it has often attempted to do so by bloody wars of conquest. The Schuman Plan represents the first attempt to create the solid basis of economic unity without which political unity can be only an artificial and sickly growth. We heartily welcome the initiative taken in the formation of the Council of Europe and Germany's admission as a full member.

We Americans hope that Europeans will get together. Our nation was built upon the principle of federation, and we too have had many conflicting interests to reconcile. We believe that in these critical times it is more than ever imperative that the peoples of Europe should submerge their differences and establish a firm and abiding union. Only such a union can mobilize the immense resources of material and moral strength necessary to establish a counterweight to Soviet power.

This union, I believe, must be threefold. It must overcome the economic barriers which have stifled trade and production, depressed living standards and exacerbated national animosities. It must establish effective political machinery to restrain nationalistic forces and safeguard the common interest. And it must create a new loyalty



Standard-bearer at Berlin May Day rally stands below West German Trade Union (DGB) display bearing slogan "Peace in freedom."

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

which will inspire the common men and women of Europe, and above all its youth, to new hope and a dedicated purpose to create a new community.

The United States believes that a new European community is the best insurance of peace and of prosperity. It will mean new strength based upon the united power of free peoples. And this new Europe, we feel, can not exist as a "third force" in a world still menaced by the threat of totalitarian aggression. It must add its strength to that of other free peoples everywhere in their common endeavor to create that power under law which alone can establish and maintain a lasting peace.

WITHIN THIS UNITED EUROPE it is imperative that Germany take its part. This is true for several reasons. Only through the inclusion of Germany in the European community can her neighbors be assured that a revived and strengthened Germany will never be in a position to seek military or political domination over other peoples. Moreover, the great human and material resources of Germany are necessary to the new Europe.

A united Europe without Germany is inconceivable. But Germany needs Europe just as Europe needs Germany. And Germany can not remain aloof, under any circumstances. Failure to integrate Germany with Europe would only mean its eventual absorption into the Soviet orbit and its subservience to the dictates of a foreign oppressor.

The Germans themselves, I am confident, are overwhelmingly in favor of integration with Europe. This has been indicated by much recent evidence, including an

opinion poll in this city (Munich) on the question of European federation. But there is a related problem of which I must speak. It is the problem of German unification.

The United States favors the reunification of Germany under a democratic regime. It has striven consistently toward this goal since Potsdam. The world well knows who has thwarted the aspirations of Germans everywhere for unity. The Soviets have disrupted Germany, as they have disrupted Europe, with the clear intent to extend totalitarian Communism over all areas which they can control by force or intimidation. The Western Powers have united 70 percent of the German people under a democratic government which is rapidly evolving toward full independence and equal partnership in the association of free nations. They have repeatedly asserted their desire for a restoration of German unity on the basis of free elections and full assurances of democratic procedures and human rights.

The stumbling block to unity today is the determination of the Kremlin and its puppet regime in the East zone to accept unity only on terms which would expose all Germany to the threat of Communist domination. Such terms both the Bonn Government and the Allies have rejected. But we shall not renounce our purpose of bringing the Federal Republic within the community of free Europe. And we shall press with renewed vigor for an ultimate solution of the German problem which will join the long-suffering courageous people of East Germany with their brethren of the West and reunite them with the free world.

I TRUST THAT MY SURVEY of United States policy in Europe today has shown that our young nation of the West has confidence in the enduring vitality of Europe. We do not share the Communist belief that the ancient civilization of Europe has run its course, that it is infected with decay and ready to fall an easy prey to onslaught from the East. It is Communism itself that is a throwback to ancient tyranny, and it is Europe that has nurtured and preserved the abiding values of human and Christian culture upon which we must build.

The United States does not despair of an ultimate and peaceful resolution of world tensions. It is prepared to do its part to bring this about, as the long and tedious deliberations in Paris attest. The overriding purpose of our government, let me assert again, is not war but the prevention of war. War is most likely to come to Europe if the Kremlin is convinced that Europe is a "soft" area whose conquest can be achieved. War is not likely as long as the united resources and energies of free Europe and the will of its people to defend their liberties present so formidable an obstacle to conquest that no aspirant to world domination will venture upon an undertaking whose end result can be only his own ruin and that of his nation.

In the forging of this new Europe based on respect for the dignity of the individual in a society of free men and women, Germany has an important role to play, a role which, however, involves responsibilities as well as rights. It is for Germany to say whether it will fulfill this mission, for itself, for Europe and for the world." +END



House Of Neighbors

By MARGARET DAY ANTHON

THE WIND FLAPPED the stained cardboard loose from the windowframes, letting in spasmodic light to add to what seeped through cracks in the tin-covered roof. Gradually, on that summer day in 1947, the details of the attic that was to house the YWCA neighborhood house became discernible. Heaps of broken tiles, smashed furniture, soggy mattresses, broken china and plumbing fixtures lay about on the floor. The house-finding committee of the newly-formed board of directors appraised the advantages this building could offer: it had a roof, and walls, such as they were, and there were only a few missing steps in the stairway.

The American liaison office for the borough of Neukoelln had scouted every vacant building in the borough, but none could boast such a combination of luxuries!

What was required to make it livable — materials and workers — would have to be found. As word got around in the neighborhood that there would be a new youth club in this building, groups of young people came knocking on the broken door to ask permission to join. The only price of admission was willingness to set to work to put the space into shape for club meetings.

Temporary quarters were arranged in a basement room in the same building which could be used on Sundays and Mondays. By the end of the second week, 50 boys and girls had joined up and started work on the materials available: scrap wood and broken furniture given by the American military, and old X-ray plates donated by the US army hospital. All through that winter of 1947-8 groups met all day on Sunday and after their school or work on Mondays, repairing furniture and cleaning the X-ray plates which gradually replaced the dismal makeshift cardboard windowpanes.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OFTEN VISITED, and while everyone scraped the black slime from the X-ray plates, they discussed the questions about which the German young people had such insatiable curiosity: education and politics and family life in America. Occasionally British, Danish or Swedish friends were in-

It's sunny but cold outside and this little girl (above) knows that inside is the warmth of friendship and hospitality that has made the Neukoelln Center one of the outstanding neighborhood houses in Western Berlin. Since 1947 this YWCA-sponsored institution has served the community, the name of which it bears, by providing clothing (left), food and recreation.

(Photos by Hannes Rosenberg)



Youthful members of the Neukoelln house played a major part in bringing about its inception. A Youth Council works in conjunction with Adult Council and the two play an active role in the self-governing procedure used in the center. The contrast in ages that profit from and work for the project are shown in these photos of children (right), leaving after games and elderly members (below) dining.

vited to speak, or one of the group read aloud to the rest, and always there were games or folk dancing or singing to lighten the earnestness.

Fun was a rare luxury in those days, and one seldom heard laughter in the streets of Berlin. The serious-faced young German students would break off an evening of work and sober discussion to play even simple games with the abandon and glee of children.

The first group of elderly neighbors — four little old ladies — came in one evening to ask if this was where they could get a cup of coffee from the Americans. When they learned that there was no coffee, but that the mayor of Neukoelln was to speak that evening, they reluctantly stayed and listened with interest to his history of how Neukoelln had grown from the village of Rixdorf to become one of the largest boroughs of Berlin, with a population of nearly 200,000 — as great as the city of Hanover.

The four women returned on other evenings to watch the groups at work and help where they could. They enjoyed being around young people, and the group liked them so well that they staged a special Christmas party for elderly people in the neighborhood.

GRADUALLY, SLOWLY, THE CENTER began to take the shape which had been projected by the board of directors. This board, consisting of 11 German men and women from various walks of life, chosen for their interest in neighborhood work, came together first in August 1947. They helped and advised the German YWCA staff, and the representative sent by the YWCA of the United States, on all plans and drafted a statement of purpose and constitution for the new neighborhood house.

The first plans for the center had been laid in 1946, when the German YWCA had asked the YWCA of the United States to assist in rebuilding the work in Germany which since 1933 had been carried on within and in spite of the strict limitations imposed by the Nazis.

As one of three projects of assistance, it was decided to set up a demonstration service center in Berlin to experiment with new methods of group and community work. A grant from Church World Service to the YWCA financed the start of the project. It was not to be a transplanted American pattern, but was to be adapted to the peculiar sociological conditions and the needs of the community and developed along modest lines that could be continued by the German YWCA as soon as financial support from abroad was no longer possible.

Neukoelln was chosen as the most likely borough in the US Sector of Berlin because it had the greatest density of population, the highest proportion of youth, and more than its share of delinquency, crime and broken homes.





Old US Army x-ray plates were scraped during early days of the YWCA Neighborhood House to provide window-panes for the original temporary wooden structure. Mrs. Anthon (left), author of article, is assisting in operation.

The board of directors laid out the task of the neighborhood house along the lines of centers already established by the American Friends Service Committee in Germany, in the tradition of the settlement movement stemming from London's Toynbee Hall, founded in 1884. Until the Nazis forced its closing, Berlin had had an influential settlement, founded in 1911, and affiliated with the international settlement movement. The idea of neighborhood work of this kind was therefore not new. The workers and members of the earlier settlement in Berlin who came forward to help in Neukoelln understood how to work democratically, and have been a real influence in the development of the work there.

THREE MAIN PURPOSES for the neighborhood house were laid out by the board of directors in Neukoelln. First, it was to provide a meeting place where people of all nationalities, walks of life and ages could develop the habit and practice of self-government. When one has really tasted active participation in planning and carrying out projects of his own choosing, the sheeplike obedience to the commands of a leader have little appeal to him. The neighborhood is the seed-bed of practical citizenship, and the job of the neighborhood house is to draw out and cultivate good citizenship—neighborliness and fair play.

Youth should not be singled out for special attention and privileges, as in the Fascist and Communist programs. All members participate according to their interest, and share responsibility according to their competence. Through responsibility they develop the independence of spirit which is fundamental to democracy.

The process of learning self-government is slow and painful. At first in Neukoelln, groups were unwilling to take any initiative in planning. They trusted their adult leaders unquestioningly, and shrank back from making decisions themselves. It was sometimes necessary for leaders to fail deliberately in carrying out plans, in order to persuade groups that they could do better themselves. The first youth groups met regularly for nearly a year before they could be brought to the point of electing officers. The groups trusted their own elected

officers so reluctantly that at first they were chosen for a term of only a month. This was healthy, since these officers often understood their jobs as being "little dictators."

Adult leaders needed to work intensively with each elected officer to interpret to him how to draw out group decisions, instead of directing affairs single-handedly. At the same time, it was often necessary to encourage members to rebel against dictatorial methods of club officers, to make them realize that the rights and opinions of all members must be carefully considered.

THE YOUTH COUNCIL, on which all of the 30-odd clubs whose members range between the ages of 13 and 25 are represented, and the Adult Council, on which the four mothers' groups and the *Heimkehrer* (returned prisoners of war) are represented, help to decide all important as well as lesser questions of policy, government and program in the center. They assist in planning all "open evenings"—concerts, lectures, movies and parties for the neighborhood. Last year youth groups earned expenses for 30 members to take a two-week jaunt around the *Bodensee* (Lake Constance) and plan a similar project this year.

The principal project of the Youth and Adult Councils last year was the laying out of plans for the new center building to be constructed on an adjoining lot and financed by a grant from the HICOG Special Projects Fund. The Youth Council itself planned and carried out the ceremonies for laying the cornerstone of the new building on Dec. 9, 1950. As a special honor to Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former US commander of Berlin, who represented US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, the Council inducted him as an honorary member.

The second purpose of the neighborhood house is the development of a creative social ethic which applies as well to nations as to neighborhoods. To replace the aggressive and ruthless philosophy, the suspicion, fear and hatred fostered by National Socialism, the center is working toward the "City of Friends" of Walt Whitman, where everyone belongs and shoulders his share.

No medals were ever given for the volunteer workers at the neighborhood house because the work itself repaid richly in companionship and some sense of accomplishment, and because nearly everyone who comes is a volunteer worker in one way or another.

IN THE EARLY DAYS, when the center needed a bathtub and no bathtub could be bought, a search was made for some tub suspended from a ruined building which might be rescued and used. Finally the Army scrap disposal yards yielded up a giant bathtub said to weigh half a ton. The jubilation at finding it was somewhat dampened by the question of how to get it up to the attic of the center. The five boys who had volunteered to bring it home were no match for its weight.

A quick call for help was sent up and down the street. Five sturdy neighbors dropped their work and spent the next four hours inching the mammoth tub up the narrow stairway to its destination. They were rewarded at the top with a cup of hot chocolate and the promise of a

bath as soon as the tub was in operation.

Subsequent crises have been met by equally willing volunteers. The readiness of neighbors to help build the center was matched by that of the Army, US occupation officials and members of the American community in Berlin whose moral and material assistance brought into actuality the neighborhood's desire for a meeting place. One of the persistent worries of the Neukoelln housewives was how to clothe their families. One mother painstakingly unravelled 13 pairs of old rayon stockings collected from relatives, in order to knit her child a pair of socks, working by the dim candlelight which must serve the whole family on long winter evenings!

The mothers' club of the new neighborhood house then decided to help each other by putting old clothing in shape to be used by such families as most needed it. Appeals for gifts of clothing from the United States were met by generous bales of discarded "old look" garments. With these, the mothers' club set up a thrift shop, and invited at first 100 of the neediest families in the neighborhood to come and select one garment each. In return, families were asked to help with the work of the center in any way they could, with time or with money.

Fathers and young men came in to wash windows or help repair furniture. Mothers and young girls volunteered to put more garments in shape, or to help with housework in the center. As more gifts of clothing steadily poured in from America, the volume of work done by the thrift shop increased, so that 30 women volunteers were needed to help with the distribution, and the funds donated provided a substantial portion of the budget.

The thrift shop policy was decided democratically by the women's club members who also shared in determining how the funds were to be used. When, in the spring of 1949, the work was moved into new and larger quarters in a barracks allocated by US Occupation Authorities, the thrift shop earnings were used to provide central heating to replace 10 old smoky, time-consuming coal stoves.

THE THIRD PRINCIPLE of the neighborhood house is what Canon Barnett, the founder of Toynbee Hall, described as "education by permeation." Instead of laying down precepts, it seeks to provide a climate where people of various backgrounds, interests and capabilities may come to know and understand each other as they live and work together. Neighborhood houses are not missions established by one class to do good for another, or to win converts to a cause. They are intended rather to provide the yeast for leavening community life, to help individuals to help themselves and become more effective members of society.

In the Quaker and Mennonite neighborhood houses in Germany, men and women from the United States, England and the Scandinavian countries have volunteered to live in the neighborhood for a year or longer as

Margaret Day Anthon, wife of Carl Anthon, Higher Education, officer, Berlin Element, HICOG, came to Germany in 1947 as one of two representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association of America. Following three months as consultant in Youth Activities with Military Government in Wuerttemberg-Baden, she was assigned to Berlin to work with the German YWCA.

neighbors, to learn as well as to teach. For three summers now in Neukoelln, foreign students and workers have taken part with German youth in international work camp groups at the neighborhood house. These groups rebuilt and repaired substantial portions of the building, swapped ideas on politics, religion and philosophy, as well as recipes and housekeeping methods, songs and dances. In their day-to-day life in Berlin, marketing, attending lectures, visiting families,

they shared so many ideas and questions that it was hard to get time for sleep. What they contributed to each other was even more important than the work they turned out. The friendships formed during the work camps have been continued through correspondence and have helped in no small measure to strengthen the ties of sympathy and understanding from country to country.

THE DAILY PROBLEMS FACED by the Neukoelln neighborhood house since its early days have gradually changed. No longer are three groups huddled together in one small room to share the luxuries of heat and candlelight. No longer, when the telephone rings, does it have to be taken to pieces and laid out on the stove to dry, and quickly screwed together again before communication is established, as was necessary before there was glass in the windows. With prospect of larger permanent quarters on its present site, the neighborhood house building will no longer require such a large proportion of the woodwork shop's time just to keep it in repair. However, its long-range problems of how to provide strong democratic leadership in its neighborhood, and of how to secure independent financial support, still exist.

Democratic self-government requires the most intelligent skillful leaders it can get — leaders who will live and work and play with their groups, and try to help them find the best solutions to their needs and problems.

The problem of financial support for neighborhood houses in Germany requires development of the tradition of private subsidy, since these centers function best when they can act independently of sectarian or political control. Business and industrial leaders must be interested to help support the work in neighborhoods, and gifts and subscriptions from private sources must be obtained, since even the most industrious work by members cannot bring in sufficient to support more than a small percentage of the operating cost of the center.

The 12 new neighborhood houses founded in Germany since the end of the war — six in Berlin and six in Western Germany — have all been started with financial assistance from abroad. The broad and enthusiastic interest they have awakened point up the value of what they can accomplish. The International Federation of Settlements, and other international groups to which these neighborhood houses are affiliated, offer sturdy moral support, but financial support must eventually rest on the German communities where they are located. +END



Framework for first roof over HICOG's big new housing project went up (left) in April. Typical of 6,000 workers on job is carpenter in traditional costume.

Bonn Project to be Ready by Fall

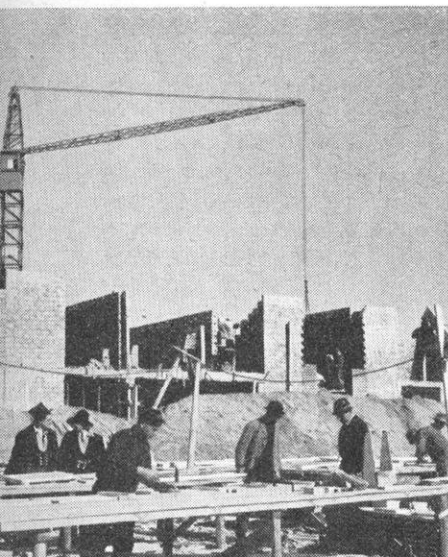
The HICOG building project in Bonn will be completed on schedule and ready for occupancy by Sept. 1, according to Office of Administration officials. In addition to office space to accommodate approximately 1,500 employees, no less than 458 housing units for American personnel are under construction. With their completion early this fall, the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany will be removed from Frankfurt to Bonn, the federal capital.

HICOG's new headquarters building will be in Bonn while the quarters for its American staff will be located in Bad Godesberg, on a site looking out over the Rhine River. These structures are being built with GARIOA counterpart funds and constitute the largest such construction undertaking abroad yet financed by the American Government.

Bonn, a boom town since its selection as the site of the West German capital two years ago, and Bad Godesberg, an attractive nearby resort on the same bank of the Rhine, have experienced considerable economic benefit from the vast project, which provides employment for more than 6,000 workers and which, when completed, will see more than 500 US and approximately 1,000 German employees transferred to the area. A total of 746 housing units for the German personnel due to be shifted to the new headquarters in Bonn also are under construction in the area.

Since ground-breaking ceremonies in February work on the task of providing both quarters and office space for HICOG at its new headquarters has been proceeding at high speed. Office of Administration officials say all will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1, the original target date.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Present Status of Universities

By DR. JAMES M. READ

Chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG

THE QUESTION RAISED by the title of my remarks is a broad one and in the short time which I have available I can only discuss some of its major aspects. At the very outset I would like to say that I do not speak only as an American official. Having studied six semesters at German universities, having enjoyed my student days as none other, having formed at that time many lasting friendships, I think I can lay claim to being a real friend and well-wisher of the German university. And so I return to the question: What is the real status of German higher education at the present time?

I am sorry to say that the picture is not at all bright. I will not speak of some of the most obvious difficulties of the universities, especially the intolerably large ratio of students to professors. Adequate teaching in "seminars" of one to 200 students is a manifest absurdity. Nor will I speak of the need for new buildings and libraries and classrooms and scientific apparatus, many of which, destroyed in the war, are still not replaced. These are defects which are well recognized. All that is needed to remedy them is the mobilization of public opinion.

I prefer to speak of more basic problems, problems which are all the more difficult to solve because their basis is not material; money alone will not solve them. I refer to three basic failings in the contemporary academic scene in Germany:

- (1) The conservative attitude of the faculties;
- (2) the lack of contact with the public; and
- (3) the absence of general education.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER is that the German university, after rising to world pre-eminence in the 19th century, received setbacks in the 20th century from which it has not yet recovered. The story of what happened in the Nazi times is well known. The life-breath of intellectual effort, freedom, was taken from higher learning in Germany; the result was the spiritual impoverishment of Germany and the corresponding enrichment of other countries, as academic refugees found asylum in them. My country was one of the chief beneficiaries. Hence comes the following situation: whereas in my youth every American physician yearned to be able to point to a year of graduate study in Vienna or Berlin, such a thought would today not enter the young physician's head. And that is not just because of a lack of room and apparatus in those universities today.

But Hitler was not the only reason for the present state of higher learning in Germany. Even before him a decline had set in due largely to the fact that the universities took little notice of what was going on around them, but

remained instead so attached to the traditions of the past that the stream of time began to leave them behind. The easiest road to follow is obviously the old one; but this does not solve our present cultural problems. I am not saying that universities should become instruments of the state; they should preserve their independence and academic freedom. But I am deploring the fact that there is so little attempt on the part of the universities to apply their methods and organized knowledge to the solution of the most pressing political and social problems of our times.

Why are there so few committees at work binding the universities together and asking themselves, their colleagues, their students, and the public what their role in modern society should be?

Why are there not within the universities working groups applying themselves to the problems of the objectives and purpose of a modern university, the responsibility of the university for the guidance of students, the problem of the relation of the university to the public?

No doubt the faculty is overworked, and can find little time for such self-examination. If professors protest that under present conditions of an overloaded program, they cannot afford to spend time on these problems, I can only reply that they cannot afford not to spend the time. What business or social agency, to say nothing of a research or educational institution, can fulfill its task as long as it fails to take internal inventory?

THIS LEADS TO MY SECOND general criticism, that there is not enough contact between public and university. It may be recalled that three years ago the university scene was surveyed by an Anglo-German *Kommission von Professoren, Angehörigen der Gewerkschaften, Genossenschaften, Kirchen und der Verwaltung*.^{*} The result of their labors was the *Gutachten zur Hochschulreform* (report on University Reform). This document was full of new ideas and proposals for an improvement of the whole university system, formulated in 95 recommendations.

If you ask today what has happened to the *Gutachten* the answer is usually that it has gone to sleep, or else that it has died. In academic circles one finds a kind of conspiracy of silence on the subject, almost as if the matter were not quite a fit subject for conversation. I can raise the question all the more properly because I cannot be accused of pressing an American proposal for reform.

The commission contained no Americans; we had nothing to do with it.

If however the foreign influence is considered to have been too strong

^{*} Commission of professors, trade unions, associations, churches and administrations.

This address on the contemporary German university scene was given by Dr. Read over Radio Stuttgart on May 7, 1951. He spoke in German.

(although only one Englishman was on the commission together with 11 German), then why is not an exclusively German commission set up to assess the situation? American higher education certainly derived great benefits from the work of the President's Commission on Higher Education which issued its report in 1949.

ONE OF THE BASIC SUGGESTIONS advanced in the *Gutachten* was the series of recommendations designed to bridge the gulf between university and the public. The gulf is large at the present time; the academic island is surrounded by an oversized protective moat and the drawbridges do not come down. Learning is withdrawn into cloisters as it was during the middle ages, a process which the earliest universities served to combat from their very birth in the 13th century.

Academic freedom is an admirable part of our cultural heritage, but in a democracy the professors and scholars must have contact with the intelligent and sensitive leaders of the community. The *Gutachten* suggested the establishment of a university council and a board of trustees. If such councils were established, with real powers, they might indeed encroach on some of the duties of the overworked *Kulturministers* (cultural ministers) as well as on the complete autonomy of the faculties. But the interests of the public would be better preserved, to the benefit of all.

Such representation from the public would probably insist that something be done about one of the most serious charges of all that is leveled at the German *Hochschulen*, that of over-specialization. And here I arrive at my third conclusion: the need for more general education. The basic idea of a liberal education, designed to bring to full self-development the really free man, has been lost sight of. The universities are producing only the specialist, the *Fachmann*. And this is at a time when as in no other the well-rounded, civic-minded citizen and scholar is needed.

I do not want to leave the impression that I consider this an exclusively German problem. It is European, and American. But a counter-move has set in with us and made the introduction of the *studium generale* (general studies) in one form or another a matter of general concern affecting almost all of our institutions of higher learning. One of the most notable products of this trend was the report of a committee of scholars set up by Harvard University, entitled General Education in a Free Society, which has been translated into German under the title *Allgemeinbildung in einem freien Volk* (General Education for Free People). You can get a copy of this at any US Information Center. I recommend it highly.

RELATED TO THIS LACK of general education is also the underdevelopment of the social sciences in general at the German universities. Sociology, anthropology, political science have been neglected fields of research and teaching. A proper *studium generale* is difficult to achieve as long as these all-important branches of study in human relations are neglected.

And so we have these three problems: The attitude of the faculties, the contact with the public, the need for

general education. They are obviously interrelated. If there were a more direct relationship to the community around them the faculties would be forced to be more aware of the demands of modern times, and they would certainly answer the needs of the community for more general education.

I hasten to add that I am not ignorant of certain beginnings in these directions. At several universities advisory councils have been established, for instance, in Freiburg and Hamburg. At the Technical University of Karlsruhe a broadened senate is to take over the functions of such a council. Several universities have set aside one day as a *dies academicus* (day of learning) for general lectures. Several of the universities have also now set up chairs of political and social science. Heidelberg has now entered into arrangements with certain schools of adult education whereby the professors do not appear only to hold a lecture and then disappear as rapidly as possible, but where they devote a whole evening to discussion with the students.

In Tuebingen the Leibniz College has been founded, a wonderful attempt to combine the *studium generale* with student community life. May these examples and beginnings be increased soon and successfully. Then we would not have to be disturbed at the threatened return of medieval social forms like the fighting fraternities at the German universities or the obscurity that comes from blind allegiance to tradition. The cycle of 150 years ago where cultural and scientific leadership of the world was assumed by the German *Hochschulen* might be repeated.

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Bavaria Receives Two IRO Hospitals

The International Refugee Organization (IRO) has turned over to German administration two IRO sanatoriums for tubercular refugees at Gauting and Amberg in Bavaria. Included in the transfer is a DM 2,000,000 (\$476,000) grant to convert Gauting into one of Europe's largest tuberculosis hospitals.

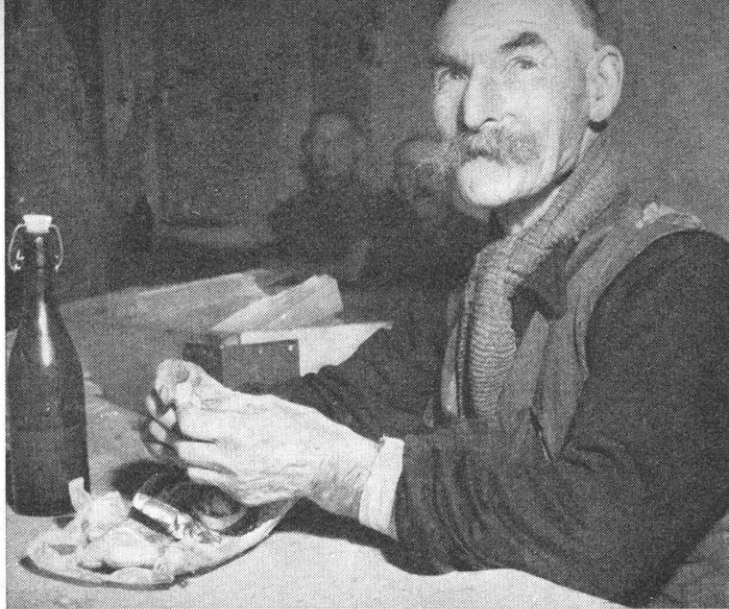
The United Nations-sponsored agency's announcement stated that the agreement will assure adult IRO refugees the same hospital care which the agency has furnished to more than 10,000 tubercular DP's in the US Zone of Germany during the past four years.

Under the program to be operated by the Bavarian state insurance administration (LVA), Gauting's bed capacity will be increased from 850 to 1,150. The former German Army hospital, leased by LVA for 50 years, will receive sufficient funds from the Bavarian Ministry of Finance to cover operating costs and give patients such sick grants as are accorded in German institutions.

The agreement also provides that refugee doctors presently employed at Gauting will be retained and that at least two percent of the staff's physicians shall be IRO refugees as long as they are available. In the administrative service, DP's will be offered 10 percent of the posts and in auxiliary services, at least 25 percent. Admissions will be limited to eligible refugees until their number falls below 80 percent of the hospital's capacity, at which time other patients may receive treatment.



Woman employee of Schott Glass Works, formerly in Jena but now in Zwiesel, Bavaria, examines newly-made lenses.



Robl Hugo, 67, veteran Schott employee, enjoys a typical lunch. Bottle holds wine. Beside bread is sliced sausage.

Refugee Glassmakers

FOR HISTORIANS, Jena may be the place where Napoleon won a battle. For camera fans, it was always the place where the lenses came from — the Zeiss and the Leica. Presumably lenses are still made there, but not for Western optics. Whether the new ones are as good as the old, perhaps only the Soviet Army knows.

It seems fairly doubtful, because it takes sand and skill to make fine glass, and only the sand is left in Jena. The glassmakers of Jena became one of the first postwar refugee industries: Zeiss set up shop in Heidenheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Schott in Zwiesel, Bavaria, both in the US Zone. Parts of the organizations moved out as the Red Army moved in; others followed later, evading barbed-wire barriers and sharpshooting Soviet Zone border patrols.

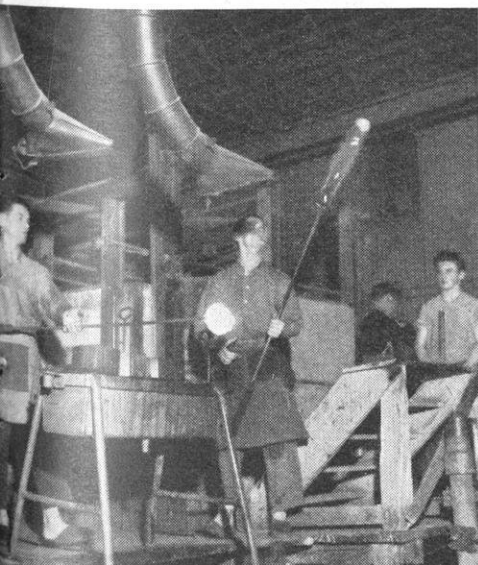
They took what they could — what they could carry in their pockets and on their backs. Directors brought important papers, the workers small tools and large know-how. Of the 780 workers employed in the new

Schott factory in Zwiesel, 75 percent are Jena veterans. Marshall Plan aid of Deutsche marks 800,000 (\$190,400) helped Schott retool and provide jobs for the glassmakers who chose freedom.

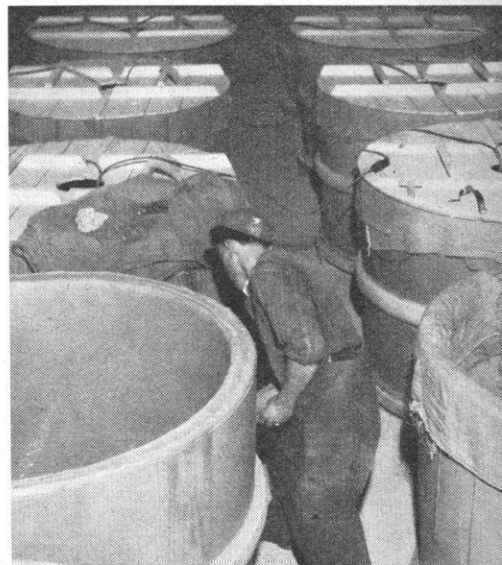
To Americans, the wages of freedom would seem low — average hourly wage of approximately 40 cents for top-skilled workers. The glassmakers, 90 percent union-organized, agree with Marshall Plan statisticians who calculate that, with luck, a worker with family can just live on the wages for a 48-hour week.

Schott directors, harassed by the high cost of reviving — of rebuilding a shattered distribution setup as well as replacing lost machines — appreciate the workers' patience. They promise the better life when productivity increases, but point out that the prices of even the best lenses in the world must remain competitive. Meanwhile, ERP officials who hold the key to the counterpart-fund cash box are keeping West Germany's refugee glass industry under the lens.

+END



Left, glass blowers at work. Girl, 17, wraps lens blanks (below) for storage pending shipment. Right, big clay pots for melting glass sand are used only once, then discarded.





Nymphenburg. "Columbine" from Italian Comedy, by F. A. Bustelli. About 1760. (Courtesy, Schlossmuseum, Berlin)



Fuerstenberg. "Potpourri" vase. About 1760. (Courtesy, Schlossmuseum, Berlin)



Vienna. The Hunter, after J. J. Niedermeyer. About 1760.

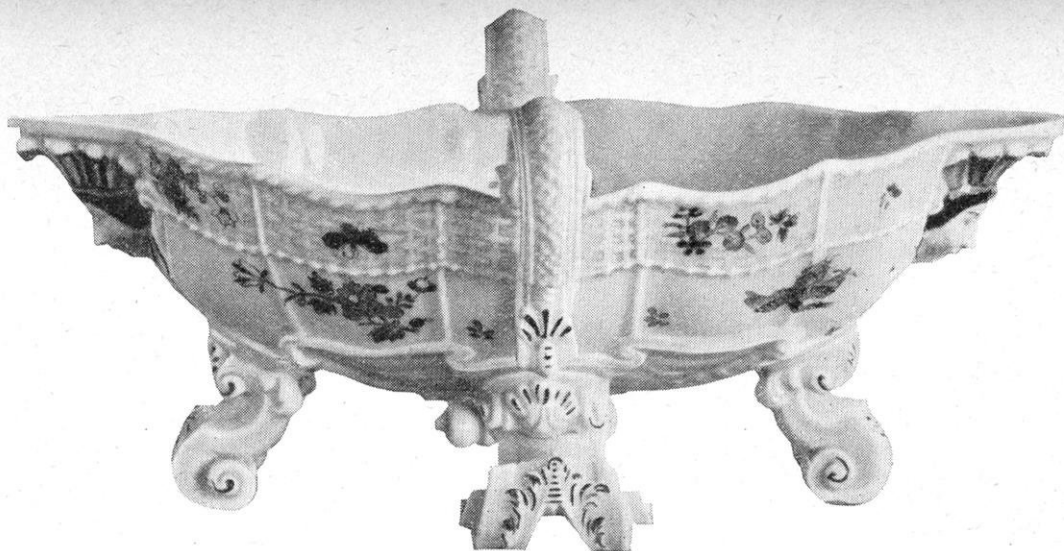
(Courtesy, Schlossmuseum, Berlin)



Hochst. Boy and girl playing, by J. P. Melchior. About 1775. (Courtesy, author)



Ansbach. Masked teapot, rococo style. About 1765. (Courtesy, Adolf Bayer, Ansbach)



Meissen. Flower bowl after Sulkowsky model, 1735-1737. (Courtesy, G. Ryland Scott, Memphis, Tenn.)

Porcelain, Old and New

By **GEORGE W. WARE**

*Chief, Vocational Education Section, Education and Cultural Relations Division
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG*

PORCELAIN, THE MAGIC WORD that puts a gleam of acquisition in the eyes of almost every American in Germany, was accidentally discovered at Meissen in 1709 by Johann Friedrich Boettcher, a young alchemist who was seeking a method to produce gold for his avaricious master, King August the Strong of Saxony.

Prior to Boettcher's accidental discovery, the secret of making porcelain, known to the Chinese almost 1,000 years earlier and perfected by them in the 15th and 16th centuries, had eluded the western artisans despite repeated attempts to solve this mystery.

Since his discovery, Germany has become the home of the European true or hard-paste porcelain industry and today German porcelain is universally admired and collected by persons of all races and circumstances. It appears in countless forms—from great chandeliers to miniature buttons, from magnificent table services to humble ashtrays, from life-size statues to small, artistic figurines. The development of porcelain has captured the fancy of nobles and commoners throughout the centuries.

There had been a long search throughout the western world for food and liquid containers which were low heat conductors, easy to clean, nonporous and free from the taint imparted to food by earthenware and metal vessels. Porcelain satisfied all these requirements. There is little wonder, therefore, that porcelain was hailed with great enthusiasm in western Europe. It was referred to as "white gold" and was considered a semi-precious ma-

terial upon which the master modelers and decorators could exploit their talents for the benefit of the noble and rich.

KING AUGUST THE STRONG was an ardent lover of porcelain and like many other rulers of that day he had almost bankrupted his kingdom through the acquisition of Oriental porcelain (china). Boettcher's discovery at Meissen resulted in the establishment of the royal Meissen factory, which he managed until his death in 1719.

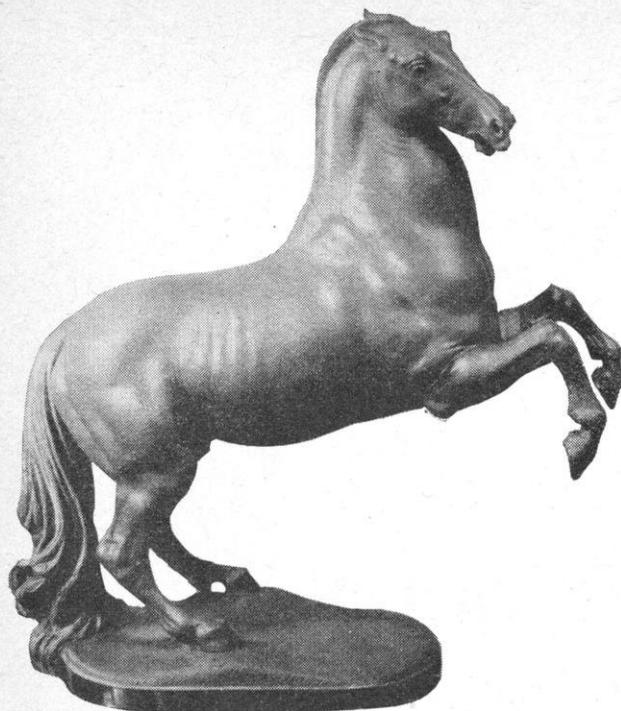
Now, with his own factory, the king seized the opportunity to enhance his prestige and replenish his treasury. He determined to keep his prize a secret and every precaution was taken to prevent the secret from falling into the hands of others interested in opening competitive factories. The Meissen employees were sworn to "secrecy to the death," and deaf and dumb workers are reputed to have been employed and held in virtual confinement to prevent the secret from escaping the walls of the factory.

Threats, bribery, alcohol, seduction and other devices were used to obtain the magic formula. Although constant vigilance was maintained, the

secret escaped and Samuel Stözel, a former Meissen workman, founded a factory at Vienna in 1718. A number of other factories were established in Germany and neighboring countries during the middle of the century with the aid of porcelain artisans who sold the secrets.

Porcelain production soon became the vogue, and every prince aspired to own a factory. As porcelain was

In addition to his HICOG duties, George W. Ware, author of the accompanying article, is a porcelain collector and authority. In his spare time he has prepared a 250-page illustrated book on "German and Austrian Porcelain," the first complete text on this subject written by an American, which will be published in both German and English later this summer.



Meissen. Spirited steed, by P. Scheurich. Modern.
(Courtesy, Staatliche Porzellan-Manufaktur, Meissen)

primarily produced for the nobility and their rich friends, no expense was spared in making the finest products. Each factory employed the ablest modelers and decorators in order to excel, and this accounts for the exceptionally fine quality of early porcelain, which is so ardently collected today. The best specimens rank with classical paintings and sculptures as a collector's joy.

EACH OF THE EIGHT MAJOR 18th century German factories, which will be described briefly in the order of their establishment, employed outstanding artists and strove to excel, with the result that each made its artistic contributions. Generally, the best period of the factories was during their first 30 to 50 years of operation, particularly during the rococo period, which offered a style of modeling and decorating particularly adapted to porcelain. The finest porcelain was being made in Germany about the time George Washington was surveying the wilds of America, and almost a half century before Napoleon's armies marched across Europe.

The artistic quality of porcelain began to decline toward the end of the 18th century when the factories began competing on a commercial basis, and the former high standards have never again been equaled. Consequently, connoisseurs are interested in pieces made during the best periods of the factories and spend much time and money to obtain them.

The porcelain factory at Meissen, now in the Soviet Zone of Germany, was Europe's first and is still the most important of the old German porcelain factories. It has operated continuously as a royal or state factory since its establishment in 1710. It has had its glorious days and

its periods of depression and decline, but it richly deserves its international fame for outstanding productions over a long and interesting period.

The best period of Meissen extended from 1720 to 1760. After Boettcher's death, August the Strong secured the services of a number of leading artists, including Johann G. Hoeroldt, who proved to be the most renowned porcelain painter of all time. He and his associates are famous for their paintings of oriental characters, chinoiserie and flowers, and later the beautiful baroque and rococo decorations of court scenes, landscapes and harbors. In 1731, Johann J. Kaendler was engaged as chief modeler, was soon acknowledged as a master and became the inspiration of many porcelain artists throughout Europe.

It was not until Kaendler's genius was joined with that of Hoeroldt that Meissen porcelain attained its maximum variety, grace and beauty and reached the peak of its fame around 1750. These two great artists enjoyed a long and successful career together and the period from 1731 to the beginning of the Seven Years War in 1756 is known as the Hoeroldt-Kaendler period. This was the golden age of Meissen and its creations included a large variety of figurines, dinner services, candelabra, desk sets, animals, birds and vases of all kinds.

THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN considerable confusion, especially among Americans, as to the difference between Meissen and Dresden porcelain. Since the Meissen factory is only 14 miles from Dresden, Meissen porcelain is frequently thought of as Dresden and vice versa, but there is a definite distinction. Porcelain is not manufactured in Dresden, though several factories are located nearby. Enormous quantities of white porcelain are bought by Dresden firms only for decorating, marking and resale throughout the world as "Dresden china."



Meissen. Crinoline group, by J. J. Kaendler. About 1740.
(Courtesy, Museum fuer Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg)



Berlin. Part of tea service. About 1770.
(Courtesy, Louvre Museum, Paris)

Few of the Dresden decorating establishments have produced artistic porcelain, but all enjoy the prestige of their location. The word "Dresden," therefore, is a generic term which applies to any piece of porcelain painted in the city or its environs. On the other hand, there is only one Meissen factory. Meissen set the European pattern of hard-paste porcelain and left the print of its influence on the factories which followed.

The second hard-paste porcelain factory, which is considered a German enterprise, was founded at Vienna in 1718 by Claudius du Paquier. It was operated as a private concern until 1744, when it was taken over by the Austrian state. Under John J. Niedermeyer, chief modeler from 1747 to 1784, it produced a variety of graceful figurines and groups, including shepherds, lovers, hawkers, hunters, musicians and all manner of allegorical and Biblical characters, primarily in rococo style, clean and fresh, with pale brown, violet and yellow predominating.

Konrad Sorgenthal, who directed the factory from 1784 to 1805, is responsible for the characteristic richly decorated dinner and tea services, vases and plates inspired by Greek, Roman and Egyptian models in neo-classical style. The artistic production of Vienna declined in the 19th century and the institution closed its doors in 1864 after operating for almost a century and a half.

WITH ROYAL PATRONAGE, the third German porcelain factory was established at Hoechst, now a suburb of Frankfurt, in 1746. Its best period of artistic production was from 1767 to 1779, when the modeling of the great young sculptor, Johann P. Melchior, received popular acclaim. Melchior's figurines and groups were warm, animated and often sentimental. They included religious subjects, children, pastoral and harvest scenes and mythological characters supported on grassy mound or moss-covered rock bases.

The early figures were painted in pink, blue and spotted patterns, while the later productions were in darker colors. Like the other old factories, Hoechst pro-

duced tableware and other useful articles, but they were overshadowed by the fine figures of Melchior. After 50 years of operation the factory closed in 1796.

The Nymphenburg factory was founded in Munich in 1747 under the protection of the Bavarian Elector, Maximilian III. This establishment is particularly famous for the figurines and groups modeled by Franz Anton Bustelli between 1754 and 1763. His best known works include characters from the Italian comedy, coquettish ladies in crinoline and native costumes, gay gentlemen, busts of leading personalities, children and groups of peasants and Asiatic peoples. The figurines are supported by characteristically flat thin bases which rise in flowing curves to support the whole delicately balanced composition in a fashion never achieved by other modelers.

This factory has operated to the present date in the Nymphenburg palace grounds in Munich. Unquestionably one of Germany's outstanding enterprises, Nymphenburg is the leading porcelain factory in the US Zone.

The Fuerstenberg factory was founded in the castle of Fuerstenberg near Hanover in 1747 by Karl I, Duke of Brunswick, primarily to satisfy the vanity of the duke, who was envious of the other royal porcelain establishments. Among its modelers, Johann S. Feylner (1753-1770)



Nymphenburg. Richly-decorated coffee pot. About 1765.
(Courtesy, Museum fuer Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg)

is best known, but his productions do not compare with those of Meissen's Kaendler, Nymphenburg's Bustelli and Hoechst's Melchior. Fuerstenberg is primarily known for its vases and useful porcelain produced in rococo or neo-classical fashion between 1760 and 1790. The factory passed into private ownership in 1876 and is still operating with a favorable reputation.

WITH THE SUPPORT of Prussian King Frederick the Great, a merchant named Wegely operated a porcelain factory in Berlin from 1751 to 1757. His efforts failed and another factory was opened by Gotzkowsky in 1761. Frederick's chief ambition was to make Berlin porcelain equal to or better than Meissen, so when Gotzkowsky ran into financial difficulties, Frederick bought the factory in 1763 and continued it as a royal enterprise. It is now known as Berlin or KPM (*Koenigliche Porzellan Manufaktur*).



Meissen. Cup and saucer, with Oriental figures, after J. G. Hoeroldt. About 1735.
(Courtesy, the author)

Although Frederick was successful in his wars and was able to force Meissen and other artists to work in his factory, he never achieved superlative quality. The figurines modeled by the brothers Friedrich E. and Wilhelm C. Meyer (1761-1785) are interesting and attractive, but Berlin's greatest fame is associated with its useful wares, especially dinner services. The factory has operated continuously to date, but since the Berlin plant was practically destroyed during World War II, its principal production is now carried on at Selb in Bavaria.

The Frankenthal factory was established in the town of that name near Mannheim in 1755 by Paul A. Hannong with the permission of Elector Karl Theodor, who bought the enterprise in 1762. The factory, which closed in 1799 after operating for only 44 years, is best known for its figurines and groups modeled by Johann W. Lanz (1755-1761), Johann F. Lueck (1758-1764) and Karl G. Lueck (1760-1775). Most of its pieces, both figurines and useful wares, were excellently modeled and decorated in rococo style. Its best items are eagerly sought by collectors.

Ludwigsburg, the last of the eight major German factories, was founded in 1750 in Ludwigsburg, 12 miles north of Stuttgart, by Karl Eugen, the luxury-loving Duke of Wuerttemberg. It had no real excuse for existence except to increase the magnificence of the duke. Although its production does not compare with that of Meissen, Nymphenburg, Frankenthal or Hoechst, miscellaneous items designed by Gottlieb Riedel (1759-1779) and the figures of Johann C. W. Beyer (1760-1767) are extremely interesting and attractive. Quality and production declined after the death of the duke in 1793 and the factory closed in 1824.

As the factories of Hoechst and Frankenthal operated for only a short time and closed before 1800, and Ludwigsburg soon thereafter, original items from these establishments are necessarily antiques. However, old models of these factories as well as Vienna and some of the enter-



Cabinet with miscellaneous collection of German porcelain.

prises which are still operating, particularly Meissen, are frequently copied and similarly marked by modern factories. With experience it is possible to distinguish the comparatively poor copies from the genuine masterpieces.

All of the old major factories, as well as most of the minor ones, bear the names of the cities in which they were established, and many of the trade marks are symbolic of their home cities or their royal patrons.

IN ADDITION TO THE EIGHT major factories, at least 20 minor or small factories were established in German provinces during the latter half of the 18th century. These included Ansbach (1758-1860), Kelsterbach (1761-1802), Ottweiler (1763-1775), Fulda (1765-1790), Kassel (1766-1788) and Gutenbrunn (1767-1775), of which Ansbach and Fulda are the most outstanding.

During this period a number of commercial factories were also established in the forests of Thuringia, where there was an abundance of raw materials and fuel. The principal ones are Gotha (1757), Kloster Veilsdorf (1760), Volkstedt-Rudolstadt (1760), Wallendorf (1764), Limbach (1772), Ilmenau (1777), Gera (1779) and Rauenstein (1783), all of which are reported as operating to the present date.

Some of these smaller factories were started by princes, but a majority were established as private commercial enterprises producing wares which could be sold at a profit in competition with other factories. Because of commercial emphasis and the fact that most of the minor



Meissen. Lady resting from reading, by J. J. Kaendler. About 1740. (Courtesy, Staatliche Porzellansammlung, Dresden)



Meissen. Part of tea service, by Loewenfinck. About 1735. (Courtesy, Victoria and Albert Museum, London)

factories opened after the general art of porcelain had fallen into decline, no great artistic contribution was made by them. For the greater part, they followed the production methods and styles of the older factories; however, some turned out original high quality products.

Germany and Austria and their former territories have a large number of porcelain factories which originated in the 19th and 20th centuries, some of which have an international reputation for the manufacture of good quality utilitarian and decorative items. Although little artistic or historical importance can be attached to products of the more modern establishments, amateurs and collectors and especially dealers are usually interested in the role they have played in satisfying popular demand and stimulating general interest in porcelain.

Most of the approximately 200 porcelain factories in Germany established in the 19th and 20th centuries are concentrated near the source of raw materials in the central part of Germany, primarily in North Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony and Silesia. The products of these factories, some of which were established more than 100 years ago, appear in abundance in many of the antique shops of Germany and other countries. Amateurs will be impressed with the choicest pieces.

The best products of the well-known factories of Sitzendorf, Rosenthal, Schumann, Hutschenreuther and Heinrich, for example, are attractive and tempting. In addition, some of the leading decorative establishments of Dresden and manufacturers of Altwasser, Passau, Plauen, Potschappel, Rudolstadt, Selb and other cities have produced utilitarian and decorative porcelain of good quality.

Despite the attractive appearance of many of these pieces, they lack the painstaking workmanship of the master modelers and decorators of the 18th century and have limited appeal to connoisseurs. Some of the famous old factories, including Meissen and Nymphenburg, are still operating and producing large quantities of porcelain in great variety for domestic use and export.

* * *

Suggestions for the Amateur

ANYONE INTERESTED in collecting porcelain should realize that this has been the hobby of countless people in many parts of the world for more than two centuries. It is not restricted to persons of wealth, the

aesthetically trained or the sophisticated. However, almost anyone who develops an interest in porcelain and has good taste, a good eye, and is willing to do a reasonable amount of studying, consulting and observing, should soon be able to make creditable selections.

At the same time he will begin to realize that porcelain, which is only one segment of the whole field of ceramics, is so extensive in itself that it is desirable, if not necessary, to concentrate his studies on one particular aspect of this broad field. For example, some may desire to collect teapots of all shapes, sources and ages; others only figurines, while some may collect almost anything of a certain factory or mark, a specific period, or a definite style, color or composition. The opportunities for collecting porcelain are almost unlimited in Germany.

There is no direct or sure method for the average person to follow in achieving expert proficiency in a short time; but like all other hobbies, there are some basic criteria and practices which will be found helpful. The beginner should observe the following:

1. Acquire standard books, magazines and catalogs on the general subjects and add more specialized ones as interest and taste develop.

2. Study the photographs of famous pieces as it is impossible to see all of the originals. Glossy pictures of artistic porcelain can be purchased from museums or photographic agencies and most public libraries have books on porcelain containing illustrations.

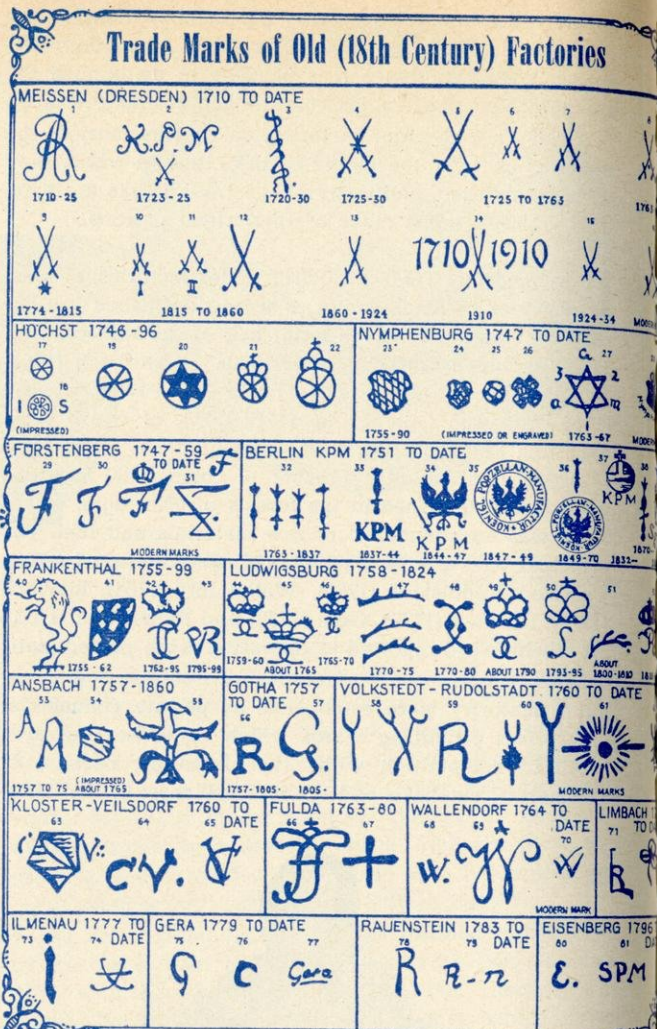
3. Visit shops, exhibits, auctions, museums and private collections and learn to distinguish the good from the bad. The habit of close critical observation must be developed.

4. Study the porcelain factory marks. Although they are often an unreliable clue to identification, a working knowledge of them is necessary.

5. Buy a few representative authentic pieces from unquestionable sources and use them as a basis for comparison with the items sought.

6. Cultivate an acquaintance or friendship with persons who are interested and experienced in porcelain—collectors, dealers, exhibitors and, if possible, ceramic specialists in museums. They are usually willing to advise and some may take pride in actually assisting.

Table set in German fashion. Modern.
(Courtesy, Staatliche Porzellan-Manufaktur, Meissen)



Trade marks of Germany's old or 18th century factories are three-fifths their normal size. They are arranged chronologically. Most of them are blue under the glaze, but some are in other colors. A few of them are impressed.

THE OBSERVATION OF AT LEAST six factors will be found helpful in judging the quality and authenticity of a piece of porcelain.

1. The factory mark, usually appearing on the bottom of the piece, is a good clue but not a guarantee of the origin. Marks are generally reliable but some pieces are falsely marked, others are copies, while some have no mark at all. The principal trade marks—shown in the accompanying charts—may be helpful.

2. The body or paste of the material reveals its texture, degree of whiteness, translucency and general physical quality. A good piece is fine-grained, uniform in color, and reasonably free from defects. However, early Meissen and Vienna, and perhaps some other porcelains, have a green tone, are irregular in texture and translucency, and often possess light spots (called "moons" or "tares") when viewed by transmitted light.

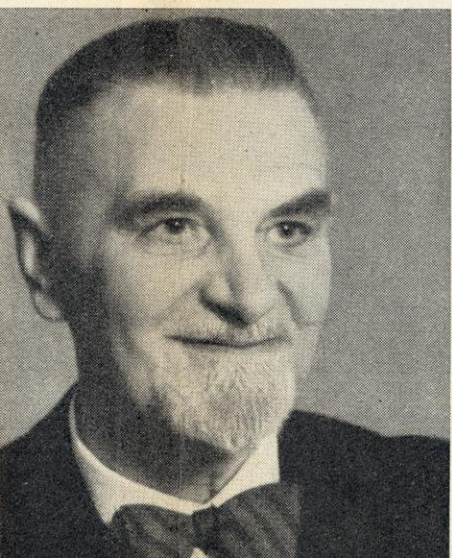
INFORMATION BULLETIN



ROBERT LEHR.



WILHELM NIKLAS.



HANS LUKASCHEK.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer

KONRAD ADENAUER, FEDERAL CHANCELLOR and Minister for Foreign Affairs, head of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Schuman Plan signer, celebrated his 75th birthday this year, is twice-widower, has six children.

With 145 seats in the *Bundestag* (lower house of parliament), Dr. Adenauer's CDU is the largest party, while his government, a three-party non-socialist coalition, controls 209 of 410 seats in the *Bundestag*. Despite this narrow margin of control (about the same as the Labor majority in Britain's parliament), the government has never been in danger.

Before Hitler removed him from office, Dr. Adenauer was mayor of Cologne for 16 years. He was arrested twice during the SS period.

The Chancellor's son Paul was recently ordained to the priesthood. About socialism, garden-loving Catholic Dr. Adenauer says, "It is much more important to give the worker a home and garden by means of sound housing policy than it is to socialize."

The veteran statesman starts his work-filled day at five in the morning. After breakfast, Schumacher arrives to drive him to the office. Chancellor Adenauer's chauffeur is named Schumacher.

Says SPD chief Schumacher (his principal antagonist in the *Bundestag*): "There's only one Adenauer!"



CHANCELLOR AND FOREIGN

Who's Who in the

Vice-Chancellor Franz Bluecher

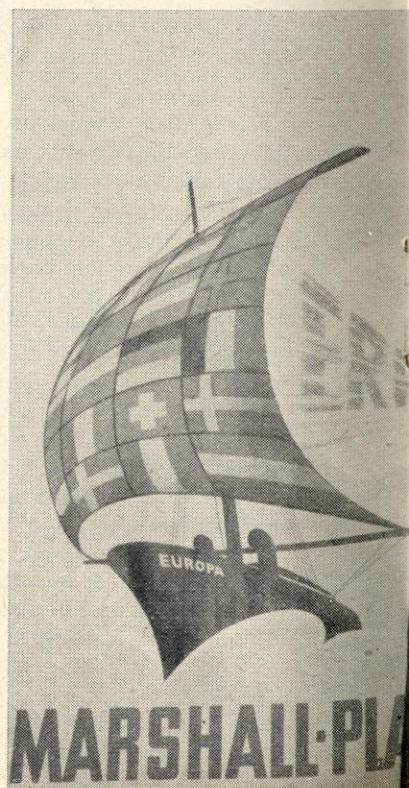
Franz Bluecher, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for ERP Affairs, handles the German side of all problems in connection with Marshall Plan aid.

Mr. Bluecher had early ambitions to become a political writer, ended by becoming an actor instead of an observer of the political scene, after way stations in sales work and finance. During the Hitler period he worked first as an expert on the financing of long-term building projects and public utilities, later as director of a regional bank.

Political activity began in 1945 for Mr. Bluecher, when he helped found the Free Democratic Party (FDP), now a junior partner in the three-party coalition. In the elections to the federal legislature in August 1949, Bluecher lost the race in his district. Like FDP colleagues Dehler and Wildermuth, and the German Party's Seehofer, he owes his seat in the legislature and subsequent Cabinet post to the proportional representation clause in the German voting law.

What Mr. Bluecher sees in the FDP, which takes a moderate, anti-socialist line without the religious flavor of the Christian Democrats, is perhaps contained in a

VICE-CHANCELLOR AND ERP





MINISTER KONRAD ADENAUER.

comment he once made about the fate of the Weimar Republic. He deplored the lack there of an "orderly, state-preserving, patriotic middle group" which would have checked the Nazis.

Minister of the Interior Robert Lehr

Robert Lehr, Christian Democrat (CDU) Minister of the Interior, is the oldest member of the Cabinet in years but the youngest in point of service, having replaced Gustav Heinemann in October of last year after Mr. Heinemann's disagreement with Dr. Adenauer over German contribution to Western defense.

Mr. Lehr lost his job as mayor of Duesseldorf in the Brownshirt year of 1933, rose after the war through the zonal council, state government and parliamentary council to the CDU bench in the *Bundestag*. Now Police Expert Lehr is responsible for security measures to protect the Federal Republic against anti-democratic forces shooting from left and right. In his spare time he is president of the Society for the Protection of German Forests.

Minister Lehr would like to see more official interest in West German youth, as an antidote to Soviet Zone FDJ "Free German Youth" siren songs. Budgeter Schaeffer has approved in the neighborhood of DM 13,500,000 (approximately \$3,200,000) for Mr. Lehr's program of trade-learning assistance, hostels and democratic education.

e Federal Cabinet

MINISTER FRANZ BLUECHER.



Mr. Lehr was asked: How large a federal police force do you think you need to combat dangerous elements within the state?

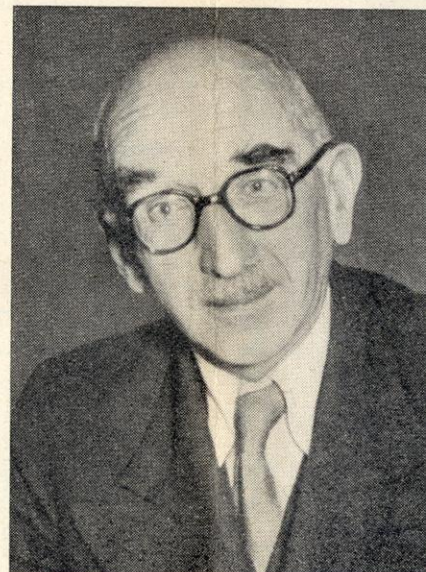
He replied: Italy, which like the Federal Republic has about 48,000,000 inhabitants, has a well-equipped mobile police force of 160,000 men. In view of the dangerous geographical situation of the Federal Republic, a mobile police at least as large as the old Prussian *Schutzpolizei* (protection police — 90,000 men) would be necessary.

Asked about co-ordination of the state police under the direction of the Republic, Mr. Lehr said: Under Article 91 of the Basic Law, the occasion for police intervention arises only in emergencies. No preliminary executive measures to make such intervention efficient are allowed under the constitution. The administrative agreements between the Republic and the states concerning structure and action of the state police have not proved to be a sufficient measure to prepare interventions. This can only be accomplished by a revision of the constitution and the organization of a Federal Police. A two-thirds majority of the *Bundestag* (lower house) and the *Bundesrat* (upper house) is needed for such a change.

* Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG; Schafigans, Bonn; Sandau, Bonn, and Fritz Brieke Soehne, Frankfurt.



LUDWIG ERHARD.

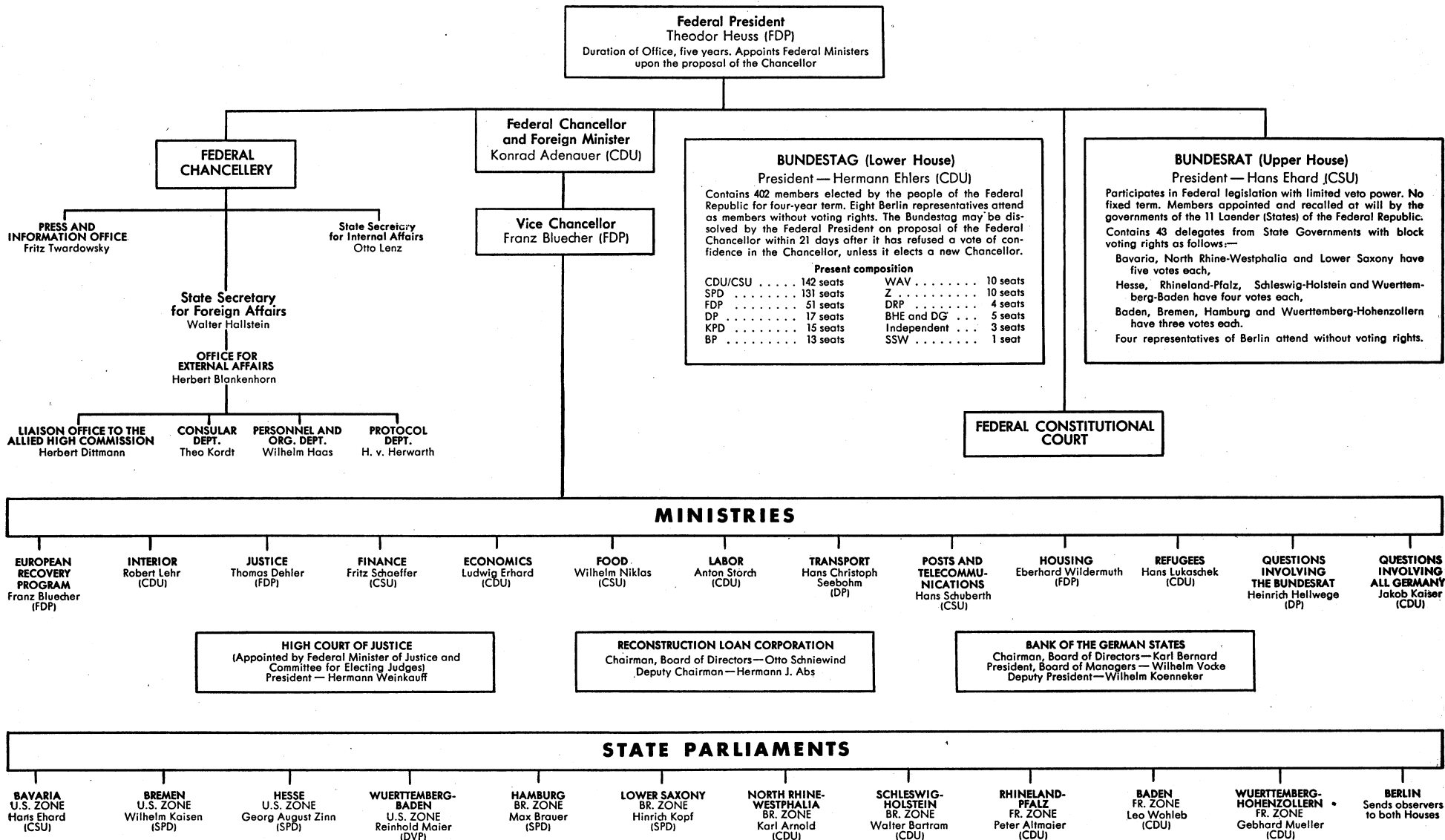


FRITZ SCHAEFFER.

ANTON STORCH.



Organization of German Federal Government



Minister of Economics Ludwig Erhard

Ludwig Erhard, (CDU), Minister of Economics and champion of free enterprise, is the probably most controversial figure in the Cabinet.

Thrown out of his post as professor in Nuremberg's Economic Research Institute in 1942 for refusing to join Hitler's Labor Front, Mr. Erhard was Third Reich friend of anti-Hitler conspirator Goerdeler, postwar friend of Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

When scalp-hunting critics go on the warpath, Mr. Erhard points to West German recovery to higher production than prewar, but he admits that the new problem of breaking the basic-industry bottleneck causes him sleepless nights.

Three and one half billion Deutsche marks (\$833,000,000) must be found for investment in obsolete, inadequate coal, steel and electrical power facilities if all West Germany's machines are to keep running full-time. Minister Erhard's plan — compulsory savings stamps to be sold with non-essential purchases — had to be pocketed. Finance Minister Schaeffer's new extra sales tax on non-essentials left no more room.

Arch-enemy of government regulation, Mr. Erhard once described government interference in business as "committing suicide to cure a cold." He does not deny that the Federal Republic has a bad over-consumption cold at present. His prescription: "Shortages will be met by restrictions in the use of scarce materials. These measures are not contrary to the principles of a free economy," Mr. Erhard added. "In fact, they are especially designed to preserve its operation."

Western Germany, importing half its food and one-third of its raw materials, had trouble with its trade balance even before Korea. Now, with world prices rising, the Erhard cold-cure must meet an exacting test.

To the question, what measures may be taken to limit consumption in the Federal Republic, Mr. Erhard said: "In no case will past methods, that is, rationing, be employed. We can control consumption better by controlling production at the source."

Finance Minister Fritz Schaeffer

Fritz Schaeffer, who holds the federal purse strings as Finance Minister, is one of four Cabinet members from Bavaria, where the name Christian Social Union (CSU) was found to be more appealing than Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

Lawyer Schaeffer has had a stormy political past. As head of the Bavarian People's Party and minister of finance, he stepped out in 1933 when the Nazis stepped in. In 1945 the US Military Government named him Minister-President of Bavaria, only to remove him in September of the same year. An injunction of the Military Government against engaging in political activity was lifted in 1948, after a court had cleared Mr. Schaeffer of collaboration with the Nazis.

Germans know Minister Schaeffer as the man behind the taxes. His newest: a special extra sales tax on non-essentials. What products will be hit and how much are still a secret. To prevent hoarding, Mr. Schaeffer will keep it a surprise.

Asked what he considers the most important responsibilities of finance policy, Minister Schaeffer said: "We must use the greater part of our revenue for social services and relief, in order to prevent unrest which would play into the hands of the Communists. It is difficult in a period of constantly rising obligations to maintain a balanced budget. Nevertheless, I consider a balanced budget my duty. It is my determination to maintain a policy of financial stability that will guarantee sound money."

Food Minister Wilhelm Niklas

Wilhelm Niklas, (CSU), Minister of Food, is a Bavarian Catholic, a former practicing veterinarian and a trout fisherman. Shunted out of the Stock and Dairy Section of the Bavarian Agriculture Ministry in 1933, Mr. Niklas came back into public life in 1945 as CSU charter member.

Mr. Niklas won a *Bundestag* seat May 27, 1951, when he polled 42 percent of the votes in a by-election in Donauwoerth, Bavaria, held to fill the vacancy left by the death of Deputy Martin Loibl, also a Christian Democrat.

In maneuvering German agriculture out of the Third Reich's "hot house" of guaranteed prices into the rough and tumble of world commodity markets, Minister Niklas must hold his own against irate, price-conscious housewives and irate, price-conscious farmers. He admits that German agriculture must earn DM 1,000,000,000 (\$238,000,000) a year more to pull farmers out of debt but realizes that would drive food prices too high.

Government trade pacts caused Mr. Niklas trouble with his farmers last autumn, when the contract-bound Republic had to import Yugoslavian fruit while the German fruit harvest rotted on the trees.

Until recently German farmers only received two-thirds of the world price for grain. Mr. Niklas is not anxious to

Political Parties in Western Germany

BHE/DG = Bund der Heimatvertriebenen und Entrechteten (Refugee Party)
BP = Deutsche Gemeinschaft (German Community Party)
CDU = Bayern Partei (Bavarian Party)
CDU = Christlich-Demokratische Union (Christian Democratic Union)
CSU = Christlich-Soziale Union (Christian Social Union)
DP = Deutsche Partei (German Party)
DRP = Deutsche Reichspartei (German Reich Party)
DVP = Demokratische Volkspartei (Democratic People's Party)

FDP = Freie Demokratische Partei (Free Democratic Party)
KPD = Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (Communist Party of Germany)
SPD = Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party of Germany)
SSW = Sued-Schleswigsche Waehlervereinigung (South Schleswig Voters Association)
WAV = Wirtschaftliche Aufbau Vereinigung (Economic Reconstruction Association)
Z = Zentrumspartei (Center Party)



HEINRICH HELLWEGE.



HANS SCHUBERTH.



HANS SEEBOHM.

encourage grain-growing: he sees German agricultural future in dairy products and eggs. Says he: "The farmer must fertilize his brain as well as his field."

Asked if there is any chance of unifying small, un-economic strip farms into larger units, Minister Niklas said: "At present we have no right to do any more than recommend such action to the people involved."

Labor Minister Anton Storch

Anton Storch, (CDU), Minister of Labor, sits between the unions and management on labor problems, including the currently controversial question of co-determination (*Mitbestimmungsrecht*).

Carpenter Storch got his start early in Catholic trade union work, advancing through the woodworkers' union to important posts in the combined trade union movement. Under the Nazis and their "Labor Front," Mr. Storch had to shift to selling insurance, but in 1945 he returned to his old work, helping to reorganize the union administration.

Local and state politics had no charm for former air raid warden Storch in the first years after the war. His successful campaign as CDU *Bundestag* candidate from Osnabrueck, in Lower Saxony, was his first venture into the political arena. Little more than a month later Chancellor Adenauer named the long-time labor leader to the labor post in the first Bonn cabinet.

Refugee Affairs Minister Hans Lukaschek

Hans Lukaschek, Minister for Refugee Affairs and co-founder of the CDU, is himself a refugee from the territory beyond the Oder-Neisse. Kicked out of office as Upper Silesian president by the Nazis, Breslau lawyer Lukaschek kept alive, joined anti-Nazi conspirators.

Arrested after the unsuccessful July 20 coup in 1944 and confined in Concentration Camp Ravensbrueck, he moved after liberation to Cologne, where he helped administer the *Soforthilfe* (Immediate Assistance Fund) for refugees. As a refugee in a non-refugee party, Mr. Lukaschek has a hard row to hoe between his economy-minded

West German CDU colleagues and the loud demands of penniless refugees.

Question: What about emigration as a means of easing the refugee problem in the Federal Republic?

Answer: "Emigration on a large scale can only be carried out if the costs of travel are guaranteed and assurances provided that the emigrants will not meet with disaster or be unable to make a living in their new country. However, I feel that money spent to enable German refugees to start a new life here in the Federal Republic brings in better returns in every way than the same amount spent on emigration.

"Plans exist for settling in France German peasant families which have lived for generations in southeast Europe. The government is favorably disposed toward this, since much experience can be gained on the general possibilities of emigration.

"However, a more urgent task is to do everything possible to integrate the expellees in West Germany."

Housing Minister Eberhard Wildermuth

Eberhard Wildermuth, (FDP), Minister for Housing and Reconstruction, was a specialist in low-cost housing in the Weimar Republic. His cabinet job? To get a low-cost roof over the heads of thousands of victims of Hitler's war, the bombed-out families and refugees.

Last year former infantry officer Wildermuth helped German builders reach a world record: 7.5 dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants. This year he hopes to get the last families out of unhealthy temporary shelter in damp cellars and flimsy barracks. In order to get them out faster, Mr. Wildermuth plans 100,000 half-price, easily built, two and three room apartment projects, which currently carry the unappealing name of "austerity apartments." It is rumored that Minister Wildermuth will pay DM 100 (\$23.80) cash for a better name.

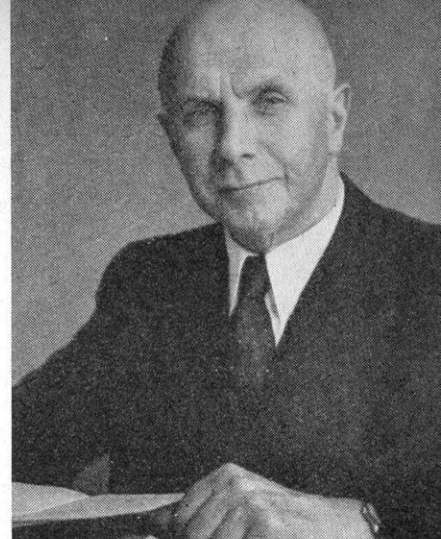
Asked if currently rising building costs and shortages of materials are endangering the housing program, Minister Wildermuth said: "These difficulties, both resulting from the coal shortage, raise problems for us. I hope, however, that we can build 350,000 houses again this



THOMAS DEHLER.



EBERHARD WILDERMUTH.



JAKOB KAISER.

year. Judging from the first quarter construction figures, I believe we can."

He was asked: Are there possibilities of economies in standardization of dwellings or of building elements?

Mr. Wildermuth said: "Houses and dwellings of standard type have limited use in Germany because of climatic differences and differences in habits. No savings have resulted from such experiments. On the other hand, we lay great value on standardizing building elements and are making considerable headway in this field."

Justice Minister Thomas Dehler

Thomas Dehler, (FDP), Minister of Justice and — privately — a great friend of dogs, has the task of restoring popular confidence in the German judicial and legal system, undermined by years of misuse and abuse under the Nazis.

A member of the Democratic Party in the Weimar Republic, dog-lover Dehler was put in a forced labor camp by the Nazis, emerged to enter active politics in 1945 as US Military Government-sponsored *Landrat* (state representative).

Now Free Democrat Dehler is charged with building legal barriers against attacks on the young Republic from anti-democratic forces on the right and on the left. Excerpt from his proposed protection bill: "Malicious rumor-mongering or slander, of a nature to render more difficult the proper duties of public officials, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than 30 days (for malicious rumor-mongering) or not less than 90 days (for slander)."

Transport Minister Hans Seebohm

Hans Christoph Seebohm, Minister of Transport and one of the two members of the German Party (DP) in the Cabinet, is a Sudeten German: he and his family were evicted by the Czechs after the war.

Under the Nazi government, mining engineer Seebohm directed the operations of important coal mines. Since the war, he has been active in employers' organizations.

Refugee Seebohm likes to be viewed as a champion of refugee interests, in particular the right to return to the Sudeten homeland.

Other objectives: rights of former officers and soldiers, self-regulation of industry. According to an official hand-out, his work has been particularly characterized by "his efforts toward renovation of the German Empire."

When asked what he considered the most pressing problem in his field, Minister Seebohm said: "The reconstruction of a German merchant marine is of greatest economic importance for us — not simply a matter of prestige. We need cargo ships in order to conserve the foreign exchange that we must now pay for shipping costs.

"The size and speed of these ships would depend on the purpose and expected area of operation: therefore, it is difficult to lay any definite limit. However, we would not exceed the optimal size and speed of merchant ships."

All-German Affairs Minister Jakob Kaiser

Jakob Kaiser, (CDU), Minister for All-German Affairs, has been a favorite target for Communist abuse since 1947, when the Soviet Military Government ousted him as zonal CDU chief in favor of the obedient Dertinger.

In the Cabinet of the Federal Republic, his portfolio is the bridge between the Republic and the millions of unhappy Germans in the Soviet Zone. This keeps the left-wing CDU man, former bookbinder and Christian trade union leader working nights, leaves him little time for favorite pastimes — theater and reading history.

Persecution is nothing new to him. As a July 20 bombing man, he hid for months while the Nazis sought him.

Asked what is the first step in achieving real, free German unity, Minister Kaiser said: "The first step is not the formation of a Constituent Assembly (as demanded by Grotewohl, East zone prime minister, with equal representation for East and West Germany, despite population more than three times as large in the West), but the carrying out of free elections for a National Assembly in all Germany. This Assembly must then be responsible for

taking all further steps. Only thus can a unity be achieved that expresses the true desires of all Germans.

"Whoever really desires a free — and not just a Communist — unity, must give these free elections top priority. We hope that the four Occupying Powers can agree about this. We believe such an agreement is the necessary prerequisite for all efforts and negotiations for carrying out these free elections."

Coordination Minister Heinrich Hellwege

Heinrich Hellwege, Minister for Coordination with the *Bundesrat* (upper house) and, at 43, the youngest member of the Cabinet, is a German Party (DP) colleague of Transport Minister Seeböhm and alleged anti-Semite Wolfgang Hedler.

Before 1933 Mr. Hellwege was a member of the German-Hanoverian Party, which, at one time, at least, had the goal of re-establishing an independent state of Hanover. Hitler showed little interest in an independent Hanover, and young Hellwege went back to running his father's grocery business. In the last war he served as an enlisted

man with the air force ground crew. Says Mr. Hellwege: "The German people will not refuse a contribution to Western defense."

Since the war, Minister Hellwege has kept looking beyond the borders of Hanover, sees the German people "rededicating itself to its historic role of preserving and defending Europe."

Postal Minister Hans Schubert

Hans Schubert, Minister of Postal Affairs, lost his left leg in the first World War. Starting out as an engineer, he went into postal work via the technical branch. Under the Nazis he was shunted to less responsible posts.

After the war, the Bavarian government showed itself more appreciative of Mr. Schubert's abilities than the Nazis had been, put him in charge of Bavaria's postal system, which was his springboard to the top postal job in the Republic.

Minister Schubert is one of only two Cabinet ministers who do not hold a seat in the *Bundestag*. The other: Refugee Minister Lukaschek. +END

US Information Centers Grow in Popularity

The German public is becoming increasingly interested in the activities of the US Information Centers, according to a survey conducted by the Reactions Analysis Staff of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. Approximately three-fourths of the US Zone adult population, an increase of 12 percent over last year, are familiar with the centers, the survey revealed.

The report also emphasized that attendance at the centers is steadily improving. About 11 percent of the population of the US Zone, or nearly 1,500,000 persons, have visited an information center or reading room, a 10-fold increase over two years ago.

The survey indicates that a more than proportional share of influential, opinion-forming persons use the centers, and that center officials have succeeded in reaching a large share of elements, traditionally hard to interest, low income and low education groups as well.

A breakdown of the survey indicates that US Information Centers are best known in Hesse (80 percent of the population); better known among men than women; better known among young people than old. The age group under 20 uses the centers more extensively than any other. Among occupational groups, professional people are best represented among center visitors, with farmers showing the poorest attendance record.

Facts of the survey were borne out in a particular instance recently at Marburg, Hesse, where the US Information Center has obviously become an integral part in the study facilities of the local university students.

In a letter to the office of the US High Commissioner, the student council of the old Philip's University protested against any contemplated reduction of the center's

facilities and activities, in line with an expected over-all cut in the center's budget. "With its excellent library facilities and the many other programs, especially lectures by foreign guest professors, the Marburg US Information Center has become an essential factor in the life and work of the students," the letter pointed out.

"We Marburg students would regret very much if these, for us so important possibilities of an intellectual orientation, were cut down."

During the term's first session, held several weeks ago, the students' council had already unanimously agreed and declared that a reduction of the center's activities and facilities would mean a considerable loss for the students.

First Center Has Fifth Birthday

The Frankfurt US Information Center, established in 1946 as the first in Germany, celebrated its fifth anniversary in May. One of 144 such centers throughout the world, the Frankfurt institution during its development has acquired a library of approximately 30,000 volumes, a periodical library with 1,000 current subscriptions and a selection of 150 films and 800 records.

Its activities, ranging from lectures, concerts, film showings, exhibitions and discussions, to a children's theater and language classes, are designed to present an objective picture of the American way of life, its political, social and cultural institutions and to serve as a democratic community center based on international concepts. The Frankfurt center along with the other 143 is supported by US congressional appropriations and is, in fact, a gift of the American taxpayer to the community.

A pocket-sized brochure, "Confuse and Control," recently issued by the US Department of State, describes Soviet efforts to reduce the German people to a helpless confusion of distrust and divided purpose. Through example and detailed analysis, presented against the background of US policies and programs in Germany, the brochure gives the story of Soviet subversion tactics, their successes and their failures in a crucial year of the occupation. The account opens with an estimate of Soviet intentions and of the importance of Germany to the USSR and to the free world. It proceeds with a discussion of the two Germanys of today, an estimate of the influence of Communism in Western Germany and an examination of the current Communist Party line. The concluding chapter, entitled "Building Strength against Communism," is reprinted in full here.

Building Strength Against Communism

In the hundred-odd pages of the brochure, "Confuse and Control," are described the attempts of the Soviets to entice the young people of Eastern Germany into the Communist Party by the methods Hitler used more than a decade ago to convert the youth of his day to Nazism.

The pamphlet describes the Communist spring festival in Berlin in May 1950 when half a million young Germans were brought to the former capital for a jamboree that was to rise to a climax of a riotous march through western Berlin. Through the precautions taken by the people and officials of West Berlin, the Soviet plans for a riot were blocked. Instead, some thousands of the young visitors who wandered into western Berlin were welcomed by the people of those sectors who took them into their homes and to their entertainments, and offset some of their Communist teachings with considerable success.

"Confuse and Control" pays tribute to the citizens of both East and West Berlin for the courageous way in which they are resisting Soviet pressures. With a spirit characteristic of most of the peoples who stand closely under the guns of the Kremlin, Berliners are showing a fortitude and toughness of mind that are defeating the Soviet confusion tactics.

As this account indicates, Germans who are not in daily contact with Soviet rule are likely to be more susceptible to these confusion tactics, but the strenuous efforts of the Allied authorities in Western Germany have had a marked success in defeating Soviet plans and in building up the democratic patterns that are establishing confidence and a clear goal for the German people.

"Confuse and Control" gives an extensive pictorial coverage of its topics with maps, cartoons and photographs.

The brochure, "Confuse and Control," is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. The price is 30 cents. — *Excerpt from Department of State Bulletin.*

THE CENTER OF ALLIED RESISTANCE to Communism in Germany is in the field of the spirit; all the economic and military moves have to be planned with due respect for the progress of the German spirit. Economic recovery cannot succeed if Germans have no heart to work or if Communist agents can needle them to strike for mere disorder instead of for the natural purpose of getting better pay and working conditions. German help in the military defense of the West cannot succeed if the German people do not care whether or not the Communists take them over.

Success depends on developing a spirit of courage, hope and love of democratic liberty, in a people who have only recently been crushed by defeat and disillusioned by the collapse of Hitler's insane dream. That is why one of the largest sections of the US High Commissioner's office in Germany is the section that handles information and education. That is why the policies of the whole organization are planned, as far as possible, with a view to building the institutions and the spirit of democracy.

In the long run the best policy in any country is to set up conditions that will make the people practically immune to Soviet propaganda and subversion. The same healthy conditions will also make the Germans want to avoid a revival of Nazism. If we can make Germany strongly democratic, the fact that Communists cannot be kept out, and that the Soviet radio still blares over the ether, will not be important.

The best reason for building health is that health is good in itself, not merely to escape disease. Our main job, therefore, is positive and constructive; defense against Communism is only one of many benefits that will come with success.

IN THE SHORT RUN, we also have to do some negative or merely sanitary work in cleaning up Soviet lies and efforts at sabotage. But most of the Soviet propaganda is well understood by the Germans themselves. The free newspapers in the western zones make the necessary comments without having to be told what to say.

Negative propaganda against the Communists consists largely of satire, which is always dangerous to a dic-

tatorship. RIAS, the powerful American radio voice in West Berlin, is an island of disconcerting information behind the Iron Curtain. RIAS is one of the most powerful stations in Central Europe and on the air 20½ hours a day. It blankets—the entire Communist-controlled area of Germany and is widely listened to by the East Germans in spite of heavy penalties imposed on those who are caught.

Locally, the West Berliners need no instruction in the art of ridicule which they turn loose at every opportunity across the line into the Soviet Sector, where it is taken up by thousands of anti-Communist East Berliners. These operations do not reduce the size of the Red Army or of the militarized police force of East Germany, but they contribute vastly to raising the hope and courage of Western Germans. They seriously undermine the morale and loyalty of the East German police, and even of the Red Army officers.

The Fighting Group Against Inhumanity, with headquarters in West Berlin, is one of several independent organizations operating in East Germany to undermine the Soviet influence. The Fighting Group reports on the fate of East Germans who are spirited away by the secret police and broadcasts the names of informers, for the protection of East Germans who are still outside the slave camps. The effect of this work embarrasses the Soviet authorities in the East and helps to keep the West Germans alive to the more ghastly features of life under Communist rule. These organizations are native products, not set up by the Allied Occupation, and are therefore all the more potent against the Soviets.

THE POSITIVE SIDE of Allied work for democracy consists of a wide range of information and training and the constant use of influence to stimulate democratic practices.

The directive of the US High Commissioner lays down the line of what results we want to work for:

We want to increase respect for individual dignity and rights, respect for the opinions of others and of minorities, freedom of thought and speech, and liberal social attitudes in general.

We want to promote representative and responsible self-government, justice based on a free search for truth, personal responsibility for public affairs and recognition that officials are servants, not masters of the public.

We want legal and social rights for all, regardless of race, sex or creed.

We want increased respect for international peace and cooperation, and for the idea of German culture as an integral part of Western civilization.

Our representatives, of course, have to recognize that no one can make a foreign population follow any such list of rules merely by posting them on the wall and preaching about how desirable they are. All people have their own habits and prejudices, including a natural dislike of being told by foreigners how to be good and happy. We try to create conditions that will influence the people to make up their own minds out of their own experience, and in their own time.

One such condition is an improved supply of truthful information, which is spread by radio, by a US daily newspaper, and by magazines and moving pictures.

The Germans are given truthful news, both good and bad. They have had long experience of doctored news under Mr. Goebbels. They are quite well able to recognize dishonest reporting and to appreciate the truth. The Soviets may gain an advantage by pegging a big lie to a small scrap of truth, since their chief end is to make trouble. But the Western authorities want to build real understanding. We can afford the slow process of establishing a reputation for sticking to the truth.

MUCH OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL for the adult population is made up of magazines, books and documentary movies that describe life in the free countries and offer technical information on industry and agriculture. A large part of what we aim to do is merely to bring the Germans back into touch with Western civilization after the long Nazi blackout. We want them to feel familiar with Western ways, some of which they may want to copy, and all of which they need to understand.

In the German school system, our first job was largely negative, to clear away the rubbish. Nazi textbooks had to be scrapped as soon as possible, a slow job, since new school texts had to be written and printed. Teachers who were incurable Nazis had to be screened out.

The state ministers of education were persuaded to set up committees of German educators to revise the schoolbooks. We helped by supplying new source materials, which of course were lacking in Germany after 12 years of Nazi rule. The new books began coming off the press in quantity in 1950.

In 1948, many of the German leaders in the American zone organized forums on the purposes of education, and these were highly successful. Hundreds of meetings were held, with Germans presiding. American educational experts were usually present to make suggestions. Large numbers of private citizens attended these meetings, and the discussions were free and wide-ranging, much like similar discussions in the United States. The forums themselves were a good lesson in democracy.

The second stage, in which the Americans acted as tutors for Germans willing to cooperate but unfamiliar with the methods of democratic action, has been drawing to a close. The third stage, of cultural cooperation on an equal basis with Germans managing their own affairs, is now established in most of the lines of democratic activity. From here on, the Germans, like any other democratic people, must learn by making their own mistakes.

THE REFORM OF THEIR SCHOOL system in only one instance of the three stages of progress that have characterized most of our relations with the Germans. There are many other encouraging developments, such as the growth of parent-teacher associations, civil-liberties groups, women's organizations, and town-hall meetings.

The school reforms that we wanted to see in Germany could not have been imposed by force, since nothing is easier to sabotage than a school system which the teach-

ers do not accept. The Soviets have a temporary advantage in their zone, since their crude type of schooling can be imposed by force, to the extent that they can find loyal Communists to put in as teachers. The teacher of a Communist school need not be a good teacher, and everything is in the book. But the Soviet schools are still open to sabotage, and they suffer from the fact that parents usually do their best to counteract the teaching. Our method is slower, but progress when it comes is, we hope, more likely to be real.

One of the most effective kinds of educational work is the exchange program, which brings Germans to the United States to study. We are bringing not only secondary-school and college students, but also men who are already in position to influence the present course of government and business. As many Americans know, groups of German civil servants, members of the legislature, lawyers and businessmen are constantly in this country. Their trips are managed so as to bring them in touch with American experts and leaders, who can answer some of their questions.

It is not expected that Germans will adopt every method they observe in the United States, but the exchange program is effective in relaxing prejudices and stimulating ideas that the visitors can use at home. This program is far more effective for Germany, or any other country, than mere lectures by Americans on how the foreigner ought to behave. Each country has to digest what it finds in other countries and turn it into a native form before any lessons learned from outsiders can be useful.

IN GOVERNMENT, THE ALLIED POLICY has been to let the Germans operate the forms of democracy as well as they can, superintended by the Allied high commissioners to see that they do not try anything that will be dangerous to the Occupying Powers. Where it seemed advisable they have sometimes been nudged in the direction of democratic processes.

The Germans in the western zones were started off at first in local governments, then the state or *Laender* governments were set up, and finally the Federal Government. The state and local governments were at first appointed in the summer of 1945. Political parties were authorized in November 1945, and by early 1946 elections were held, first in villages, then in cities and counties, and finally in states.

These elections have given a chance for practice in democratic methods and for learning by experience and mistakes. It is a slow process. The machinery creaks and often is taken over by a strong leader, as sometimes happens in well-established democracies. But the American observers are encouraged when some humble citizen rises in meeting and criticizes the government. When he finds he is not rushed off to a concentration camp, others are encouraged to start having free opinions of their own.

General Clay introduced the custom of press conferences, which have had a good educational effect. German newspapermen, after seeing how American representatives of the press did not hesitate to ask searching questions, plucked up courage to question American and

German officials. The German press soon began to adopt a healthy habit of condemning officials who refuse to submit to questioning. This is a new and potent feature of German life and presents a strong contrast to Communist practices.

The Federal Government is farther removed from village meetings than the local governments and is perhaps more likely to forget that it is the servant of the voter. As might be expected, the Federal Government quickly got into troubles like those sometimes found in older democratic countries, one crisis growing out of accusations of bribery and another out of charges of arbitrary usurpation of power. The educational effect of these crises should not be overlooked.

THE MAIN PURPOSE of our attempts to educate or influence the Germans is not to get perfect actions from the officials, but to get the people to the point where they can run a democracy on their own. No country can run a democracy with no mistakes at all, but we hope to get a German nation that runs reasonably well and is responsible enough to join the society of free nations. Books and discussions by Americans are valuable. But we cannot expect to teach the Germans democracy out of books alone, or by having them hear Americans lecture on how to avoid graft and how to keep the chief executive from acting like a dictator. What little any democratic country knows about solving these problems must be learned by experience, as we can testify after nearly 1,000 years of experience in England and America.

The charges that certain business interests had bribed legislators to vote for locating the Federal Government at Bonn set off a nationwide argument. The newspapers made it clear that bribery is not safe in present-day Germany, as it was for the insiders of Hitler's government. The Germans also had a chance to note the unholy joy of the Soviet propaganda artists, who pounded day after day on the corruption of the hated West German government.

No democracy can be guaranteed against graft, but this sort of experience has a tendency to give the people a healthy sense of keeping an eye on their officials.

In the same way, the resignation of a cabinet member who accused Chancellor Adenauer of usurping power was of educational value to the Germans of all parties. One of the toughest problems in German democracy is the old habit of authority and submission to authority. This cabinet crisis has given the citizens a chance to see their chancellor accused of taking too much authority, of disregarding his cabinet and of by-passing the legislature. Dr. Adenauer felt called upon to reply in a radio speech, in which he did not, like Hitler, call the legislature "the greatest babbling institution of all time." On the contrary, the head of the state denied that he was taking arbitrary power and assured the people that he would respect the constitutional rights of the legislature.

Accusations and denials of this kind are common in democratic countries and are a healthy sign. In Germany the whole question was aired in the newspapers while the Soviet radio howled as if arbitrary power were something the happy Communist countries never have to fear.

The most important point is not who was right or who was lying, but that the German people had a good exercise in talking against authoritarian methods in government. We could never by preaching cure the conservative Germans of their traditional love of authority. But if they are ever cured of the theory that arbitrary authority is the best way of government, it will be by talking themselves out of it in the course of political controversy.

THE AMERICAN POLICY in German controversies, especially between officials and the people, has been to refuse to settle anything by giving orders. Instead, we encourage the parties to fight it out. By such fights the people get the idea that they are responsible for making their officials toe the line, or else electing new ones. The officials gradually learn that they are public servants.

There have been a number of cases where officials arbitrarily made decisions that roused criticism among the people. When representatives of the people asked the Americans to overrule a bad decision, they were told to get up meetings and muster the opposition. Sometimes the official decided to back down. In a few cases he had to be pushed a bit by the Americans. Sometimes he was put out of office in the next election.

The fact that the Occupying Powers have the final authority on many questions is itself an advantage in training the Germans to handle their own affairs. The old German habit of expecting the rulers to settle all questions is undermined when they look to the Powers for a decision and are told instead that it is for the people to decide. It is especially important that the people decide political disputes that do not involve any official misconduct. There have been gratifying signs of public opinion being mobilized for normal political controversy. A great advance was the action of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in deciding to negotiate with the German government on the subject of rearmament, instead of simply giving orders.

The habits of authority and submission are still strong in Germany. The political parties are strongly centralized and strictly disciplined. But it is usually true that political parties in a parliamentary system are more tightly organized than in the American system, because of the chance that the government may be overthrown by losing a vote of confidence. The Americans who have worked in Germany recently believe that, among the middle and working classes, the habits of authority are melting away, as the people begin to feel more confidence in the practical stability of democratic forms of government.

GERMAN PROGRESS IN DEMOCRACY has to depend on the two middle-ground elements in German political life, which together make up at present a majority of the voters. These are the socialists and the conservatives, roughly equivalent to the workers and the business and professional classes. Allied anti-Communist policy is reinforced by the hold of the socialists on labor and the hold of a liberal, pro-Western brand of conservatism on the middle class. In understanding these elements, we Americans are hampered by our own long-distance views

of both parties, on one hand the American dislike of socialism, and, on the other, our well-founded belief that the German business and professional classes were loyal supporters of aggression under both the *Kaiser* and the *Fuehrer*.

The Germans and the Soviets are well aware that the Socialist Party is the solid enemy of Communism. It is socialism that holds the workers away from the Communist Party. For its continued success, the Socialist Party, with the labor unions, must be able to deliver at least the two main requirements of labor, steadily increasing employment and rising wages. These requirements may call for larger public-works expenditures, especially for housing, and more rapid expansion of industry by either private or public investment. Pressure on some industries that are slow to raise wages may be necessary, but the normal use of strikes may be preferable to government decrees for this purpose.

Prejudice on our side cannot safely be allowed to interfere with developments that are necessary to keep the workers safely in the socialist camp. In Germany there is nowhere else for them to be except in some revolutionary movement, Nazi or Communist.

MANY GERMANS MAKE a distinction between those whom they call "decent people" and "Nazi swine." Under Hitler control, practically everyone who earned his living had to collaborate in some way with the Nazis. Some enjoyed it, others did not. Some went out of their way to act like wild beasts; others did their jobs quietly and kept their heads down.

Most of the "decent people" are capable of becoming permanently "Western" in their politics. Even the most violent anti-Nazis believe that success will depend on bringing into camp the conservatives who have, to be sure, a past history of cooperating with aggressors, but who are not hopelessly anti-Western. For, if we insist on regarding all who went along with Hitler as permanent enemies, only a minority of the German electorate can be our friends; and large numbers of conservatives, once

Smiles were broad as Governing Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin turned first spadeful of earth at ground-breaking ceremonies for new US housing project in borough of Dahlem, in US Sector. German and American officials attended, including Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson (right), US commander. Four buildings, each of 12 apartments, are to be built. First units are scheduled to be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, 1951.

(PRB BE-HICOG photo)



alienated, are capable of allying themselves with the Communists, as they did in 1939.

The present moderate-conservative majority, led by Chancellor Adenauer, is prepared to work reasonably with the free nations of Western Europe. But its hold on the middle-class voters may depend on certain political attitudes that the Occupying Powers do not like. Its economic policies are often too conservative to meet the necessities of rapid recovery. A successful policy will depend on encouraging the conservative party to relax the outworn attitudes that would block recovery, full employment and defense, while helping so far as possible to strengthen the hold of decent conservatism in the middle class as against a revival of Nazism.

It is clear that the Allied objective in Germany, to bring the German people and their government into firm alliance with Western Europe, can be gained only by starting from the political and economic features that are now there. We cannot and should not try to make the Germans into Americans nor even into the exact kinds of Germans that we should prefer to see. But there are elements in German life that, if allowed to flourish, will bring Germany into the Western family. Communist propaganda is aimed at weakening these more or less pro-Western elements, and, wherever possible, at arousing Allied prejudice and irritation against them. Here, as everywhere, our success depends on playing our own game with realism, and not being led into thoughtless actions that help our enemies.

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY of Germany has, of course, been a strong factor in strengthening the country against Nazi and Communist temptations. The Marshall Plan has supplied materials to get industry going again and to give agriculture a start with machinery, animals, seed and fertilizer. Production by 1950 was a little above prewar, though that is not enough to give the people a decent standard of living because of the large number of refugees to be supported. But the majority of Germans can now eat regularly, and that is a great help to morale and a blow to Communist agitators.

Much more progress is needed along the line of giving full employment and letting those who are on relief start earning a living, but conditions are better than might have been expected.

All the usual problems of a free business system, from wage rates to monopoly, are found in Western Germany, and the best answers are not always clear. Monopoly, in particular, is not regarded by Europeans with the disfavor that it finds under American antitrust laws, and attempts to reduce cartels and monopoly practices have only a limited success. But the effect of operating business concerns and labor unions, free of the control of a dictator, is educational, at least in the sense of getting the Germans used to the Western way of industrial life.

ONE POINT THAT MAY be helpful in counteracting Soviet propaganda for a reunited Germany is the appeal of a united Europe. American policy favors European union on the ground that we have found union

to be strength. We have hopes that a strong Europe can stand on its own feet in both business and defense without constant subsidy from America. But the main question in Europe is whether European union has an emotional appeal as our Union had for us when we emerged, poor but victorious, out of the American Revolution. Nations and federal unions are not born unless the people feel the drive of a high adventure to overcome the many small selfish interests that always stand in the way of united action.

Many Western Germans, especially young Germans, as they grow used to the hopelessness of a united Germany with the Soviets standing in the way, are beginning to see in Western Europe a national ideal in which they could take pride of membership and play a respected part. Their broken piece of Germany seems too small for them. The Soviet offer of German union is tainted by knowledge that such a union as the Soviets would allow would be a slave state. They had once believed Europe could be united under German control, but, for the present at least, this dream has been knocked out of them with bombs. Now they appear to be dreaming of belonging to a United Europe big enough to be economically sound and militarily strong.

If we can encourage this dream, we may hope that the idealistic side of the German soul may line itself up with civilization at last, instead of returning to the dreams of world conquest that have driven it insane in the past.

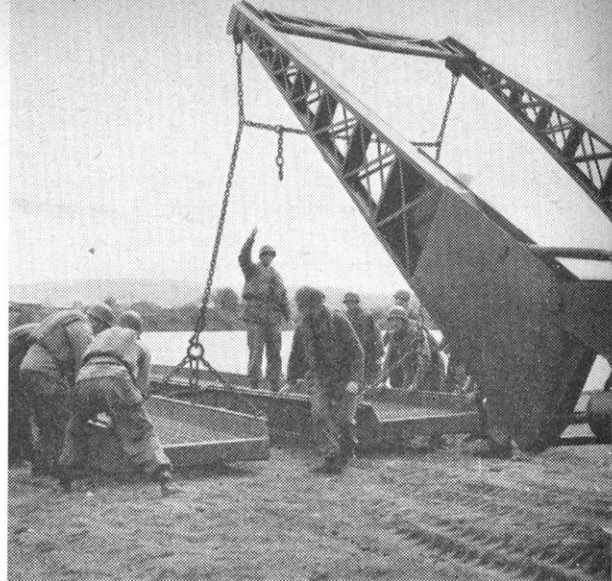
The Soviets on their side play strongly on the idealistic themes of Communist "democracy" and freedom from capitalist oppression. In theory, and in the years when the Soviet revolution was engaged in overthrowing the tyranny of the Czars, this doctrine appealed to many idealists in Western Europe. But the gilt is off the romance of Communism, now that the real nature of Soviet tyranny is clear, and those who are close to the Iron Curtain know best of all how Communist "democracy" looks to its victims. In a contest for the hearts of the Germans, Hitler is very dead, the Soviets have a disgusting odor, and it is up to the Western Allies to set up a new union of free nations that will win their allegiance.

ONCE MARRIED TO WESTERN EUROPE, Germany will of course find the usual questions coming up. Who is going to dominate whom? What interests must give way to hold the union together? How can conflicting standards of value be reconciled? These inevitable problems are no reason for despair. The United States has had them all and still has them; they are standard political questions in any free country.

Our policy in Europe includes such persuasion as we can bring to bear to convince all parties that union is worth the price. That is the main line in our present efforts to help the Germans build a healthy democracy at home and a friendly relationship with their free neighbors.

The job is a long and complicated one, but there are encouraging signs of progress. If the general health of Germany can be strengthened, the danger of a return of Nazism, or of serious effects from Communist influence, will gradually disappear.

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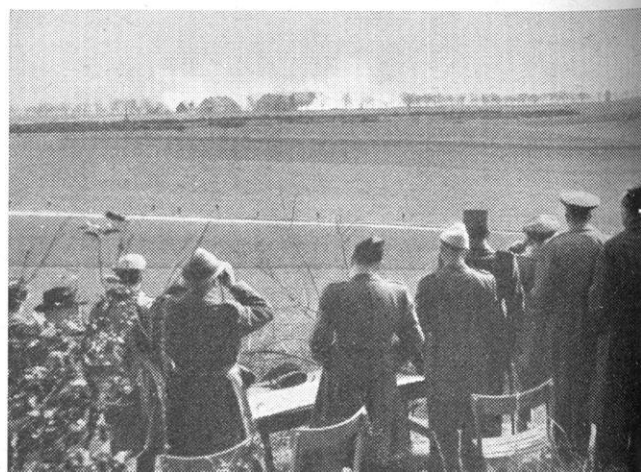


Eisenhower Inspects

THE DETERMINATION of the Allies to defend their outposts of freedom in Western Europe was re-emphasized when the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, paid a visit to military installations in the US, British and French Zones of Germany recently.

The four day tour began at Rhine-Main Air Base, near Frankfurt, where the five-star general was greeted by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy (photos, left and moving clockwise). In the British Zone General Eisenhower inspected a Royal Air Force honor guard at Guetersloh Airport. During his swing through the French Zone a group of engineers of the bridgebuilding school in the Coblenz area demonstrated ability to rapidly throw a pontoon bridge across the Mosel River.

A highlight of the US Zone tour found the NATO chief with Seventh Army Commander Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy





West Zone Defenses

and EUCOM Commander-in-Chief Gen. Thomas T. Handy witnessing directed machine gun fire from medium tanks near Augsburg. Another tank exercise calling for the aid of engineers provided interest at Sennelager, a British training center, where General Eisenhower saw a river assault exercise by the heavy armored vehicles.

America's anti-tank weapon, the bazooka, had its usefulness displayed by members of a US cavalry regiment, while the firepower of another weapon, the 105 mm howitzer, was shown by French artillerymen during an infantry maneuver near Mayen, in the French Zone.

The importance of air power was illustrated throughout the tour, particularly at the US Air Force's Neubiberg Air Base, in Bavaria, where the supreme commander and Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Darcy, deputy commander, 12th Air Force, Advanced Echelon, witnessed an impressive review and inspected F-84 jet fighters. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Action Planned against Trade Violators

US HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. McCLOY has recommended to the US Government that shipment of certain strategic commodities from the United States be prohibited to any company or person in Western Germany who "may be engaged in transactions of this nature" with the Soviet orbit.

The proposed ban, prepared after lengthy consideration by HICOG and US governmental departments in Washington, would not affect US food shipments to Germany.

This action followed an announcement by Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer that steps would be taken to combat illegal exports and deny scarce raw materials to violators. In a letter to Chancellor Adenauer, Mr. McCloy advised him of the recommendation to Washington. His letter to the chancellor follows.

"I was gratified to learn of your statement, dated April 28, 1951, in which you referred to the objectionable situation prevailing within the Federal Republic in the matter of illegal exports of strategic commodities to the East. I noted particularly the expression of your firm intent to take effective steps in combating such illegal trade and denying scarce raw materials to violators, as one of the steps to be employed.

As you know, the Government of the United States is profoundly concerned with this problem and is endeavoring to find an adequate solution to it in Germany, as well as in other parts of the Western world. Mr. Cattier, chief of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, has informed your government that no ECA counterpart funds will be approved for investment in any company

which engages in illegal trade with the East. Recently, General Handy and I agreed to extend operations of the US Customs Unit to the interzonal border of the US Zone, as well as the international border, where it had previously been stationed. Further, as you know, members of my staff in recent weeks have had numerous discussions with representatives of your government, in reference to various aspects of illegal East-West trade. Information received by my staff confirms the serious state of affairs in this field.

In order to supplement measures which have recently been taken or announced, I would like to ask you to institute all measures necessary to prevent any allocation of ECA dollars, or commodity imports for ECA dollars, to any person or company which engages in illegal trade with the Soviet orbit.

I would further like to advise you that I am recommending to my government to prohibit certain exports from the US to any companies or persons in Western Germany who, according to information coming to our attention, may be engaged in transactions of this nature.

Your offer of cooperation in this matter reflects your appreciation of the scope and significance of this problem and a determination to find an appropriate solution to it. This attitude is indeed gratifying, and I would like to ask you to instruct competent members of your government to meet with appropriate members of my staff, in order to arrive at mutually satisfactory arrangements on procedures and administration in this field in accordance with the objectives outlined in the foregoing paragraphs."

US Forces' Derequisitions Exceed 7,000

MORE THAN 7,000 PIECES of property in the US Zone of Germany formerly used by US Forces, have been returned to the control of German authorities.

Each of the items, ranging from hotels to sports fields and from hospitals to huge apartment blocks, has reverted to German jurisdiction through the US Army's and Air Force's efforts — resulting from a vigorous campaign which became effective Jan. 1, 1948 — to reduce to the fullest extent possible the amount of German property holdings under control of US Forces.

All these derequisitions of property have been made as a result of consolidations and other studied economy measures on the part of EUCOM. Particularly worthy of attention is the fact that these were accomplished for the purpose of reducing demands on the German economy to the very minimum, despite the fact that they were carried out during a period when the dependent and troop strength of the command increased materially.

Despite this personnel increase EUCOM has not requisitioned any family housing in the past year. It is not expected that there will be any change in this practice.

The property items were returned between Dec. 31, 1947, and Dec. 31, 1950, with more than 4,100 private homes representing the largest single type of return or derequisitioning. Included in the property restored to the Germans were 216 barracks, 45 schools, 25 hospitals, 858 apartments, 191 hotels, 104 warehouses, 50 factories of all sizes, 191 office buildings, an airport and a post office.

Under the EUCOM property consolidation program, a special section is charged with responsibility for periodic review of all requisitioned property. Property lists are checked, in conjunction with troop consolidation efforts, and facility centralization action such as construction of shopping centers — in order that every square foot of German-owned real estate space can be returned to normal control if it is possible to do so.

At present, property control officials at EUCOM headquarters are continuing surveys of requisitioned German property with a view toward relinquishing control of certain items, through constant examination of holdings, and approving release of those which are not essential to US Forces' requirements.



American and German second- and third-graders sit in alternate seats at Frankfurt's American Elementary School and get along famously. A few songs break the ice at each visit, with the Americans' German teacher serving as mistress of ceremonies. Something new? No, indeed — the American kiddies have been playing host to their German counterparts since the dependent's school was opened in 1946. One highly unusual feature is that during these classroom get-togethers, whispering actually is encouraged.

(PRD HICOG photos by Schoenborn)

A Lesson to Be Learned

By MARY MERCHANT

Principal, Frankfurt American Elementary School

THAT WEARING BLUE JEANS instead of Tirolean jackets and saddle shoes instead of pigtails is no barrier to friendship and mutual understanding is a discovery American and German schoolchildren are making every few weeks in Frankfurt's American dependent's school.

Since 1946, when the Frankfurt American Elementary School opened its doors, American grade-school youngsters have been playing host to like-aged German children, showing them their swings, their picture books and their enthusiasm, and chatting and singing right along

with them; for, thanks to first-rate instruction in German, the American second- and third-graders have no trouble in striking up — and maintaining — conversations with their guests.

With little children leading them, German teachers and student teachers invited to windowshop have found the way to understanding with their American counterparts surprisingly easy, while American teachers and pupils returning the periodical visits have come to appreciate the numerous difficulties besetting the German primary schools.



Side by side German and American youngsters scan illustrated books and discuss contents in fluent German.

WHEN THE CHILDREN arrive, a welcoming committee elected by the American class meets them at the door, where a blond American tot does the honors with a welcoming speech in German that astonishes the German teachers. The German children are pleased but not astonished. As far as they are concerned it is perfectly natural for everybody to speak German. What surprises them are the bright, cheery classrooms, the colorful posters, the comfortable desks. It looks as if school could be fun.

In the classroom, American and German youngsters sit in alternate seats (whispering is encouraged on these mornings), and while American and German teachers go into a huddle, the Americans' German language teacher takes over as mistress of ceremonies.

A few songs break the thin ice, and soon Americans and Germans are in friendly competition to answer the teacher's questions. Miss Schniederkotter, who is almost always addressed as "Miss Ilse" both by her colleagues and her pupils, carefully selects the questions so that both groups can shine equally.

At recess, American insistence begins to break down German shyness, and by the time the little Germans

have been guided through the library, had the behavior chart explained to them, and been shown how to play the bottle xylophone, it is no longer easy to distinguish the guests from the hosts.

Meanwhile, the visiting teachers and student teachers are seeing that the American school methods about which they have heard so much really work in practice.

WHILE SOME OF THE GERMAN teachers are enthusiastic about the new ideas developed in shop talk with their American counterparts, many of them put the main emphasis on their problems — overcrowding (usually more than 40 children in a primary class), bombed out schools and lack of trained teachers; lack of facilities and money for new books, teaching aids and art supplies.

At present, German youngsters can go to grade school only three hours a day; the school has to run a morning and an afternoon shifts. Every German grade school pupil carries his *Rucksack* (knapsack) or school bag, a symbol of the fact that he has to carry his books home every day to work over with his mother the material his teacher has no time to teach him.

Meanwhile, the German boys and girls, for once without their knapsacks, get along famously with their new American friends. Some over-patriotic Germans might shiver to see young Germany admiring American blue jeans; unthinking Americans, in turn, could object to young America becoming so interested in "foreigners." But men of good will the world over would smile to see it, would wish the whole world could act like second-graders. +END



German visitor plays a German tune on bottle xylophone while equally young American hostess holds musical score.

"Miss Ilse," more formally Miss Schniederkotter, explains behavior chart to puzzled visitor, Rainer Stephan (right).



German, US Press Look at Schuman Plan

THE REACTION of the German press to the Federal Republic's participation in the Schuman Plan* was a mixed one, with the hopeful and optimistic hailing the coal and steel merger as the greatest step thus far toward a united, federated Western Europe. However, this optimism was dampened by the condemnatory editorial voices of a number of elements.

Bavaria's *Passauer Neue Presse* saw the single market idea as the end of the long standing animosity between France and Germany, bringing the European countries together in common destiny. In the opinion of the East-West border city paper, the economic union therefore is "a real peace treaty which provides the prerequisites for the unity of Europe and the foundation for a Western defense union against the East."

Frankfurt's *Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote that "the idea of a United Europe had passed from a state of idealistic hope to urgent necessity forced upon us by political and economic developments. From this point of view," said the paper, "the Schuman Plan must be considered the first practical step in the economic field to bring about union and uniformity in Europe." The *Allgemeine* declared that the time for narrow-minded interests had gone and no single national state but the whole of Europe was at stake.

ANOTHER HESSIAN PAPER, the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, sanctioned the signing of the Plan by Chancellor Adenauer only as an economic basis on which the "European Council in Strasbourg can develop from a debating club into an effective political instrument..." However, the paper warned that "whether April 18, 1951 (date of signature) will be celebrated in the future as the birthday of the United States of Europe, will depend not only on the Plan's ratification by the parliaments of the member states in six months' time, but on the practical economic operation of the steel and coal union." It will be years, the paper said, before "the plan can be in full operation. But, as Jean Monnet said, 'to overcome the obstructing frontiers in Europe, it is necessary now to put heart and mind to realization of this plan.'"

The Munich *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* emphasized that German diplomats had exerted considerable influence on the forging of European unity, indicating that Chancellor Adenauer was now in a better position to deal with his political opposition than was previously the case.

The parliaments of six European nations — France, Western Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg — are being called upon to ratify the Schuman Plan and thus make its concepts law. Since May 9, 1950 — when Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, announced France's proposals for pooling the coal and steel industries of France and Germany, together with those of other interested European governments — and April 18, 1951, when the Schuman Plan Treaty was signed by the foreign ministers of the participating countries, the world press has taken varied stands on its merits. In these columns is a cross-section of press comment in Western Germany and the United States.

The *Offenbach Post* declared Europe will receive an entirely new face should it succeed in fulfilling the political and economic promises of the Plan.

The Bremen *Weser-Kurier* thought Dr. Adenauer's optimism justified and that the refusal of the member nations' parliaments to ratify the Plan would constitute a catastrophe.

BERLIN'S *DER TAG* HELD that whatever sacrifices and risks the Plan may call for, the prospect of strengthening Europe makes them well worth accepting. However, two other of the island city's papers, *Der Telegraph* and *Der Tagesspiegel*, expressed concern that the agreement on the Schuman Plan may have been bought with concessions affecting the Saar and Eastern Germany.

The dissenters included Dortmund's *Westfäelische Rundschau*, which blamed Dr. Adenauer for having signed the agreement against the will of the majority of the West German population and with the intention of creating a *fait accompli* which it would be difficult to change later by means of parliamentary procedure.

It was joined by the Social Democratic Party (SPD) advocate, *Hannoversche Presse*, which wrote that the "will for political and economic stabilization in Europe as intended by the Schuman Plan depends in no small measure on the moral capacity of France... on the honesty of France — and, foremost, on its willingness to abandon a policy which is governed by the spirit of exaggerated fear."

Duesseldorf's *Rhine Echo* stressed the great responsibility the Germans had taken on their shoulders by making sacrifices for the conclusion of this union and expressed the hope that the eventual peace treaty and the Schuman Plan will bring about social security for the working people of the Rhine-Ruhr area, because "with social tension and unrest in this mining district, all fine European planning will be worthless."

THE EDITORIAL COLUMNS of America's leading newspapers were outspoken in their approval of the Plan and the action of the six member governments. Typical of this trend of opinion was *The New York Times*, which called the Schuman Plan "a functional approach to European unification on the economic level."

"This is a promising method," continued *The Times*, "of overcoming the difficulties that have bogged down

* For a detailed review of the Schuman Plan, see Information Bulletin, April 1951 issue.

the political approach represented by the innocuous Council of Europe... it undertakes to do for Europe on a step-by-step basis what the *Zollverein** did for the unification of Germany in the last century... it has a far better chance of success than previous efforts toward that end, because it establishes what amounts to a federal constitution, delegating to the new supra-national authorities some of the sovereign powers of the participating governments, and yet avoiding the curse plaguing most international organizations of this kind — namely, the 'rule of unanimity' involving the right of any one nation to veto action."

One immediately important effect of this achievement, *The Times* said, is its tendency to end the ancient feud between France and Germany, and to fuse their essential interests to unite them in a common destiny. "In that sense it represents a real peace treaty which meets the first condition for European unification and establishes the basis for a German contribution to Western defense that should now be taken in hand."

THE WASHINGTON POST paid tribute to the outstanding statesmanship which had brought the Schuman Plan before the parliaments of the member states when it said, "the signature of the six-power Schuman Plan brings another step nearer to fruition the greatest single act of statesmanship in postwar Europe." The *Post* emphasized the part American diplomacy played in the proceedings, singling out US High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy and David Bruce, American ambassador to France, who, it said, deserve praise for their belief in the enterprise and for their persistence.

"We hope the rest of the sailing — ratification and political arrangements — will be smooth going." And, emphasized the *Post*, "we are sure that when the Schuman Plan actually swings into operation, other forms of unity will follow, and that one of these days there will be a European army and a European citizenship."

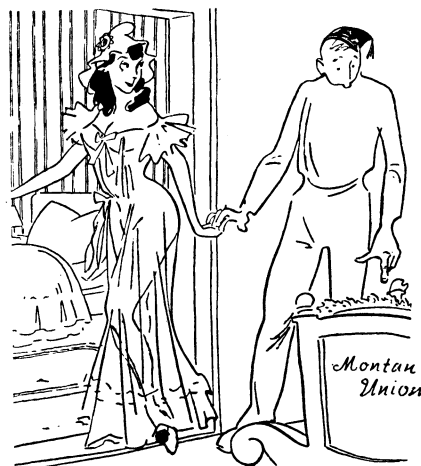
The *Christian Science Monitor*, on the other hand, sounded a note of caution to over-optimistic readers by pointing out that the historical pact "is as yet only a proposal... for, involving as it does, the most delicate balancings of trade advantages, labor conditions and political factors, it is sure to meet stiff opposition in some of the parliaments where it must be ratified."

Yet, continued the *Monitor*, "whether ratification can be assumed or not, whether Great Britain comes eventually to take a more favorable interest, whether the question of cartels is solved or removed to another sphere, whether economic cooperation leads to greater political unity or to political friction, an important step has been taken and an important meeting of minds achieved."

AN INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION potential of Western Europe, in the opinion of the *Providence Journal*, "will be the principal immediate gain when the

*The German Customs Union (*Zollverein*) evolved from the doing away by Prussian officialism in 1818 with the complicated tariff system within Prussia, and gradually through material benefits attached other German states to the Prussian system.

(Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaft,
Stuttgart, May 5)



Franco-German Agrarian Union.
"Darling, don't you think we'd better
see how this baby (the Schuman Plan)
turns out first?"

Schuman Plan goes into effect." But, said the Rhode Island paper, "there are other, more far-reaching possibilities. Successful industrial union may very conceivably pave the way for extension of the principle of supra-national authority to other economic spheres and finally even to the political. Then the goal of a united Europe may at long last be brought within grasp, and under circumstances more promising of success than any previously achieved."

The *Philadelphia Bulletin* said "the establishment of a sound system, it is hoped, will smooth the path for the dream of European political federation. It is certainly along these lines that Europe has its best chance to renew itself and defy the threat of Communism."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her daily column declared the Schuman Plan "may prove to be one of the greatest turning points in history... it forms a foundation in Europe for the political community which has begun to grow and function through the Council of Europe... As this economic basis becomes solid in Europe the chance of future wars gradually will be eliminated, and there is hope that in time a federation of Europe, as strong as the federation of the United States, will bring greater prosperity and security to all peoples."

The possible forging of Europe into an economic unit as substantially initiated by the Schuman Plan, in the opinion of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "could be a cardinal instrument in projecting peace and human dignity into centuries of the future. For a truly democratic federated Europe linked with the United States of America would comprise an axis capable of waging peace successfully around the world."

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Output, Exports Set Records

By A. J. CEFARATTI

*Chief, Analytical Reports Branch, Program Division
Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG*

LAATEST REPORTS OF WESTERN GERMANY'S economic efforts indicate considerable industrial expansion despite continuing shortages. Industrial output figures for April recorded sizable gains in production with the index (excluding building, stimulants and food processing) climbing four points to 139 percent of 1936, a new postwar record.

Total exports in April reached a postwar peak of \$275,000,000,* surpassing imports (by \$15,000,000) for the first time since the war. Basic materials prices dropped 0.4 percent in April while industrial producer prices and consumer prices rose 1.8 percent and 1.5 percent respectively. Employment, well above last year's level, continued to gain, but at a slower rate.

* * * * *

IN MARCH AND APRIL, the Western German economy continued the spring upward trend, but at a pace somewhat slower than the earlier pronounced rises recorded in March. The March industrial production index rose three points, April labor market developments already compared with June 1950, and the April increase in exports and decrease in imports brought the first positive balance of trade (\$19,000,000) of the postwar era. The consumer price index, however, rose by three percent in March and another 1.5 percent in April, and raw material shortages were frequently reported in many industries. EPU trade again showed a surplus, but future policy to be adopted by the OEEC in regard to the German balance of payments has as yet not been determined.

Although the revision of the Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement (PLI) was anticipated and was well received by industry, present and potential raw material shortages loomed to offset immediate industrial expansion and resumption of hitherto restricted production. Coal, steel sheets, metal scrap, non-ferrous metals and sulphur head the list of materials reported in short supply and affecting many industries, including iron and steel, electrical appliances, mechanical engineering, vehicle production, fine mechanics and optics.

The Schuman Plan was formally signed in April, but must be ratified within six months by the parliaments of each participating country before becoming effective. The Allied High Commission gave official non-disapproval of the Schuman Plan later in that month.

The Torquay trade and tariff negotiations have been completed, and announcement of concluded agreements was to have been made in May. Germany's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) might be considered the most important achievement of the Torquay conference. Most of the original GATT members had been unwilling to negotiate tariff concessions on products of which Germany was the main supplier, principally in the chemical field, until Germany herself could participate in the negotiations.

Of the many programs which have been forwarded to meet the problems of Western Germany's economy, all are in unanimous agreement on the necessity for finding immediate and adequate investment funds for the Ger-

man basic material industries; on the necessity of export promotion, and on the urgency for stabilization of prices and wages. By the end of April, however, the exact methods to achieve these aims had not been defined clearly enough to consider drafting of a final program by the government.

Foreign Trade

The major trade developments in the first quarter of 1951 were the maintenance of total exports at a high level, the sharp decline from the previous quarter in the trade deficit with the EPU countries, and the drastic curtailment of trade with the Soviet bloc.

Western Germany's exports during the first quarter, including the Soviet Zone, reached \$714,600,000, thus only slightly exceeding the preceding quarter and doubling the first quarter of 1950. Imports, however, decreased by 5.2 percent from \$941,300,000 in the last quarter of 1950 to \$892,800,000 in the first quarter of 1951 (\$616,300,000 first quarter of 1950). Apparently Western Germany's restrictions on imports from the EPU area have not yet affected the import total. There were sufficient import licenses issued prior to the imposition of restrictions in February which remained available for use through March.

On a country of payments basis, the trade deficit with the EPU area in January-March 1951 was \$113,200,000, compared with \$170,300,000 in the previous quarter. This substantial amelioration was mostly produced by the rise in exports to the OEEC participating countries both sterling and non-sterling, and a decline of imports from the non-sterling OEEC countries from \$489,200,000 in the fourth quarter of 1950 to \$448,300,000 in January-March 1951.

Trade with the Soviet bloc was characterized by decreasing exports (\$27,400,000 fourth quarter of 1950 to \$20,100,000 first quarter of 1951) and sharply reduced imports (\$32,500,000 fourth quarter of 1950 to \$22,600,000 first quarter of 1951). The same trend in an even more drastic fashion was noted in trade with the Soviet Zone. Majors reasons for the sharp cut in interzonal trade in recent months have been the termination of the Frankfurt Agreement, the increasing efforts of the Federal Republic

* At official rate of 23.8 cents to the Deutsche mark, DM 1,155,462,000.

and East zone officials to scrutinize shipments to the other area, and retaliatory measures taken by the two trading partners.

Industry

The index of industrial production during March (excluding building, stimulants and food processing) rose by three points (up 1.7 percent) to 135 of the 1936 level, thus equaling the postwar high reached in November 1950. The per capita rate of production rose to approximately 108 percent of 1936 (about 91 percent of 1938). Industrial demand continued on the upgrade as the value of orders received by manufacturers rose seven percent in February, and sales increased nine percent. Total orders received in February averaged 22 percent higher than current sales, with investment goods orders averaging 135 percent of sales, production goods 121 percent and consumer goods 109 percent. Orders booked for investment goods reached a new postwar high in February of 237 percent of the 1949 monthly average.

Monthly coal production for April continued at a high level—with daily average output at 394,481 metric tons and total production at 10,019,861 tons, including 157,845 tons produced in five Sunday shifts. Factors believed largely responsible for this sustained rate of production are interim agreements for extra shift pay and increased employment since Jan. 1 by 5,500 underground workers (1,700 face workers) and 4,000 surface workers. During the first half of April, 1,231 underground and 4,268 surface workers were added to the mine books. There has been only little improvement in output per manshift during the last year, as it stood at 1.40 metric tons in March 1950; 1.46 tons in February 1951; 1.45 tons in March 1951, and remained approximately the same in April.

Second quarter of 1951 consumption and deliveries of coal should about balance (estimated by US Element of Combined Coal Control Group—Federal Government's original allocations program estimated at 2,000,000 tons less), assuming that 22,000,000 tons are available and that industrial production will continue at its present rate. The danger lies in the low stockpile position of the economy and there was little hope of improving this position substantially in the second quarter. During the winter months (October 1950 to April 1951) industrial and public utility coal stocks decreased by some 2,000,000 tons. The present stock positions are better than anticipated one month ago, but are, nevertheless, at very low levels. On April 1, the railways had a seven days surplus on hand, power plants 12 days, gas plants seven days, iron and steel seven days, and other industry 11 days.

Restrictions, Limitations Removed

On April 3, 1951, the Allied High Commissioners signed the Agreement on Industrial Controls to replace the Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement (PLI) of April 1949, and thereby facilitated the production in Germany of items and materials for the common defense of the West. Under the new agreement, the limitations and restrictions hitherto in force concerning the size and speed or tonnage of merchant ships built or otherwise acquired by Germany, primary aluminum, synthetic ammonia, chlorine, styrene and certain types of machine tools are removed. In addition, the High Commission will authorize production of crude steel outside the limit of 11,100,000 tons per annum where such production

will help provide steel for the common defense effort. The prohibition on the production of synthetic oil and rubber is removed and the restrictions upon the capacity of these and of the ball and roller bearing industries are now modified. Control is retained, but in a modified form, over the production of electronic valves.

It is the desire of the Allied High Commission to promote technological progress and modernization of production which will tend to reduce costs and promote economies in raw materials, power and fuel. Consequently, in those few industries where a limitation of capacity is maintained, the High Commission will authorize the substitution of more efficient equipment, the rearrangement of machinery and the introduction of new processes or other technical changes which may involve a minor increase in the capacity of factory or equipment.

In authorizing the rehabilitation of plants (including the installation of new equipment) and the utilization of new processes for the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic oil from coal and coke, the High Commission will grant licenses only to the extent that solid fuel exports are not affected. Nevertheless, the application outstanding for the use of the Ruhr area plants at Bergkamen, Viktor, Scholven and Ruhroel will be granted promptly.

While a license is no longer required to manufacture certain machine tools listed under the PLI agreement, the High Commission does require that a system of declaration of manufacture by the producer (indicating the intended destination of each machine) and of reporting quantities of such machines in Germany shall be effected.

It is much too early to report on the effects of the new agreement even though the affected industries had anticipated certain revisions.

In Bavaria and in the upper Rhine district, melting snow in the Alps and heavy rains provided water for an all-time record hydroelectric power production. This increased hydro production has enabled the chemical industry in Bavaria to continue to operate without restriction, and has provided power for present requirements of the aluminum industry. Also in Bavaria, the first unit in the lowest step of the Schluchsee project of Waldshut, which was completed recently with counterpart funds, will add 35,000,000 KWH yearly to the available storage capacity in Western Germany.

An estimated 2,750,000,000 KWH of electricity were used during the month, or 31 percent more than in April 1950—a record increase in consumption. Gas consumption also increased.

Low stocks and short falls in coal deliveries are still a matter of considerable concern to the power companies. Since consumption of both electricity and gas is well above expectations, there is an immediate need for additional facilities and stocking of coal to meet next winter's demand.

Labor

The estimated number of employed wage and salary earners in the Federal Republic increased by 150,000 to about 14,400,000 at the end of April 1951, thus equaling the October 1950 postwar peak. Employment in non-manufacturing service establishments, in manufacturing, and in mining achieved a new peacetime high sparked primarily by the producer goods industries. Building activity, the principal factor in the April employment

increase, was accelerated particularly in the three major agricultural-refugee states. By the end of March, these states had still not recovered much of their loss in building employment. Already in April estimated employment in building and construction had almost reached the June 1950 level. Employment also rose in trade and commerce and in agriculture.

Registered unemployment in the Federal Republic has shown a steady downward movement since mid-January, with a sharp drop of 120,000 during April reducing the total to 1,446,000. In terms of the wage and salary earning labor force, unemployment dropped to 9.1 percent from 9.9 percent in March 1951.

An amended version of the Federal Government bill concerning labor participation (co-determination) in the management of the mining industry and the severed iron and steel-producing companies was enacted in April by the Federal Parliament. Passage of the measure was hailed "as a great success on the road toward social harmony" by the executive council of the Western German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

Organized labor continued the general wage drive as new collective agreements were negotiated without any major work stoppages. Approximately 1,000,000 building trades workers in the Federal Republic (excluding Bavaria, which is subject to a special agreement) were granted a pay increase of 9.5 percent effective April 25 with another boost of 3.5 percent due on July 15. The wage dispute was settled by arbitration, as has been customary in this industry since 1949.

Wage increases were also obtained in the Wuertemberg-Baden metal industry, for Bremen shipyard workers, in the entire clothing industry, for farm labor in several states and in the Bavarian woodworking and the Hesse chemicals industries. The Mining Union announced that it will seek a 14 percent pay raise for wage earners and salaried employees in the hard coal mining industry. The current pay agreement expired on April 30.

Prices

During March the three major price indexes continued to rise, and at a more accelerated rate than in February. Even more spectacular was the increase of the three indexes during the first quarter of 1951, an increase which was greater for each index than during the last quarter of 1950 and, except for the basic materials price index, greater also than during the third quarter of 1950.

In March the index of industrial producer prices rose by 2.8 percent to 218 percent of 1938. The index of basic materials prices increased by 2.4 percent to 251 percent of 1938; the agricultural component rose by 1.6 percent and the industrial component by 6.3 percent. The index of consumer prices, which climbed by three percent to reach 161 percent of 1938 — the largest month-to-month gain since October 1948 — showed the highest jumps in food (up 5.1 percent); household goods (up 3.1 percent) and clothing (up 2.7 percent). Consumer prices are still rising although at a slower pace, and a one percent rise was expected in the April index.

Food and Agriculture

Since the new Federal measures to increase the bread-grain supply have been in effect only a short time, it is difficult to estimate any immediate results. Preliminary information indicates, however, that measures taken to encourage domestic deliveries and continue US shipments will achieve favorable results. Although bread

rationing will not be necessary, the year end (June 30, 1951) stocks of breadgrains will be substantially below last year's stock level. During April, the Federal Government took additional steps to conserve grain supplies, and is also considering new legislation to force increased farm deliveries which would prevent the use of breadgrains as fodder and prohibit the creation of large farm stocks for speculation.

During April, the edible fats and oils supply position continued to deteriorate. Stocks had fallen, and largely as a result of the EPU payment crisis, trade-agreement imports in March declined from the monthly average of approximately 50,000 tons to 29,000 tons. To stretch available stocks, the oil and margarine industries agreed to make a substantial cut in production in April by 19,000 metric tons, and a reduction in May of 10,000 metric tons was planned. The Bank Deutscher Laender agreed to release by the end of April \$25,000,000 for food purchases, \$12,000,000 of which will be used in an "emergency program" for purchasing edible oils, mainly low-priced whale and fish oil from Norway.

Despite these measures, however, by June 30, 1951 stocks may be dangerously low — probably no higher than 40,000 tons. To reduce consumption somewhat and to enable importers to purchase higher-priced fats and oils from various trade agreement sources, the Federal Government is considering an immediate increase in the price of margarine.

Berlin

The value of deliveries of West Berlin industry (excluding construction and energy production) reached DM 208,500,000 (\$49,623,000) in March, a post-blockade record. February total delivery value amounted to DM 186,000,000 (\$44,268,000). The electrical, machinery and clothing industry branches registered the largest gains. A part of the increase was probably due to price rises. No reliable general price index exists for the city, but a new cost of living index (1938 = 100) increased from 154.1 in February to 158.1 in March. This may give some indication of general price trends.

The index of industrial production (1936 = 100; excludes construction, energy production, and food and stimulants) reached a new postwar record level as it rose from 46 to 50, the producers goods section from 45 to 49, and the consumer goods section from 50 to 56. These averages, based on deliveries, rather than physical output, have not been corrected for recent price increases.

Receipts of iron, steel and non-ferrous metal products, timber, paper and cardboard, and certain other categories of industrial raw materials continue to lag behind requirements. Although specific instances of shortages affecting plant output have been reported, the general situation appears to be no worse than in Western Germany.

Employment showed little net change during the first half of April. Unsubsidized employment increased by approximately 2,000 from March 31 to April 15. However, 5,000 fewer persons were given work under the GARIOA work relief program. As a result, total reported employment stood at 882,000, a decrease of just under 3,000 as compared with the end of March. The registered labor force also increased somewhat, so that total unemployment rose by approximately 6,500 during the first half of the month. Data on industrial employment are not yet available for April, but a slight increase was reported during March.

+END

Personnel Notes

Cattier Resigns; Harris to Succeed

Jean Cattier has resigned as chief of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and director of the HICOG Office of Economic Affairs, positions which he has held since last October. He will be succeeded about July 1 by Michael S. Harris, presently chief of the ECA Special Mission to Sweden.



Michael S. Harris.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

In replying to Mr. Cattier's letter of resignation, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy wrote: "There are few, if any, who have made a greater contribution than you have to the development of the German economy and financial structure."

Mr. Cattier, a New York investment banker, plans to return to private life.

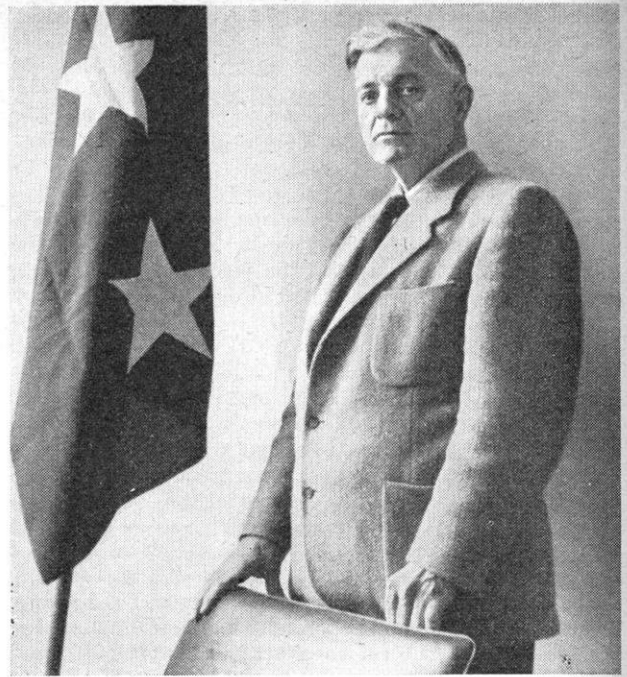
In announcing the appointment of Mr. Harris, Ambassador Milton Katz, US special representative in Europe, said the new ECA chief in Western Germany "has gained intimate knowledge of Europe's economic problems during his two years as ECA Mission chief in Sweden and his prior experience as the first labor adviser to the ECA Mission in France."

Prior to World War II the 34-year-old appointee served as district director and member of the International Executive Board, United Steelworkers of America. From 1943 to 1944, Mr. Harris was president of the Philadelphia Congress of Industrial Organizations' (CIO) Industrial Union Council, a position to which he returned following war service in the Pacific. He also has served as a member of the Regional War Labor Board and Advisory Committee, War Manpower Commission, Philadelphia region; as a member of the advisory committee to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and as consultant to the War Production Board.



Jean Cattier.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., (US Army, retired).

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

General Truscott Joins HICOG

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., (US Army, retired), has joined the staff of HICOG as coordinator and advisor for military security, defense organization and public safety.

General Truscott, born in Chatfield, Tex., in 1895, was commanding general of the Third Army, in the US Zone of Germany in 1945 and 1946. Before that he was commanding general, Third Infantry Division, in North Africa, Sicily and Italy in 1943-44, and commanding general, Fifth Army, in Italy in 1944-45.

Egan, Kaghan Assume New Posts

The appointments of W. J. Convery Egan as chief of the Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, and of Theodore Kaghan as chief of Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, have been announced.

Mr. Egan joined HICOG as deputy chief of Information Services Division in November 1949 and was appointed chief of ISD in February 1950. A native of Trenton, N. J., Mr. Egan was a newspaper reporter and editor for several years before joining the Department of State in 1942. He has been a public affairs officer with the Foreign Service in South America; assistant chief in charge of Film Operations, International Motion Picture Division, and deputy director of the Office of International Information, State Department.

Mr. Kaghan came to HICOG as deputy chief of ISD in February 1950, after serving as news operations officer of the Information Services Branch in Austria, editor of the US German language newspaper *Wiener Kurier*, and

press officer at the US Forces in Austria (USFA) headquarters. During the war he was chief of the Basic News Division, Office of War Information. Mr. Kaghan is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Judge Sedillo Going to State Department

Juan Sedillo, associate justice of the US Court of Appeals in Germany has been appointed to a post in the Office of Legal Adviser, Department of State, in Washington, D.C.

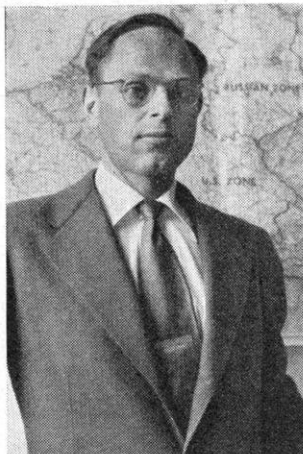
After service on General Eisenhower's wartime headquarters staff in London and with the First and Third Armies, Judge Sedillo was named chief legal officer for Military Government in Wuerttemberg-Baden and later joined the US court system in Germany.

New East-West Trade Chief Arrives

Alexander F. Kiefer, recently appointed chief of the East-West Trade Group, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, has arrived in Frankfurt to assume his new position, succeeding Valentine A. Gaertner, who had resigned.

Mr. Kiefer, since 1946, has been an economist with the Department of State in Washington, where he has had extensive experience with German questions in the Department's Office of German Economic Affairs. He also has been on the staffs of the Department of Commerce and the Federal Communications Commission.

The trade specialist was born in Munich and went to the United States in 1927, becoming a citizen in 1932. He is a graduate of Columbia University, where he specialized in international relations, law and economics.



Alexander F. Kiefer.
(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Margaret Carter Weds in Berlin

Margaret R. T. Carter, chief of the Division of Public Liaison, Department of State, Washington, D.C., and George Allen Morgan, director of Eastern Element of HICOG, Berlin Element, were married by the Rev. Arthur R. Siebens at the American Church in Berlin on May 19.

Mrs. Carter is a graduate of the University of Arizona and has served in the State Department since 1945.

Mr. Morgan was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., and is a graduate of Emory and Harvard universities. He joined the Foreign Service in 1947, and served as first secretary of the American Embassy in Moscow from 1948 until his assignment to Berlin in May 1950.

Army Decorates HICOG Official

For his part in the Berlin airlift, Norman L. Smith, deputy chief, Agricultural Production and Extension Branch, Food and Agriculture Division, HICOG, has been awarded the Department of the Army's Commendation for Meritorious Civilian Service Overseas. Jean Cattier, retiring chief of the ECA Special Mission to Germany and director of the HICOG Office of Economic Affairs, made the presentation on behalf of Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, who was acting commander-in-chief of EUCOM when the award action was initiated.

Mr. Smith's citation reads: "For meritorious performance of duty from Oct. 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949, as assistant to the chief of Food Rationing and Distribution Section of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group, Bipartite Control Office. He assisted in establishing and implementing new procedures for assuring an uninterrupted flow of large tonnages of food for shipment by airlift to Berlin. He contributed greatly to the efficient operation of the airlift in meeting Berlin's critical food needs, and brought great credit to himself and the United States Government."

Trade Practices Chief Transfers

John J. Barron has resigned as chief of the Trade Practices Branch, Decartelization and Deconcentration Division, Office of the General Counsel, HICOG, to take a post with the Appeals Board, National Production Authority, in Washington.

Mr. Barron joined HICOG in October 1949 after having served with Military Government since 1946. He is a native of St. Paul, Minn., and holds degrees from Columbia University and Detroit University Law School.

Refugee Specialist Reassigned

Six years of work on refugee problems in Germany came to an end recently for George Weisz, deputy chief, Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, when he returned to Washington for reassignment.

During the early days of Military Government, Mr. Weisz worked on plans for the demobilization of the Germany army. He subsequently negotiated with the Czechoslovakian and Hungarian governments for the humane and orderly resettlement of Germans remaining in those countries in 1945 and 1946. The New York University graduate later became chief of the Refugee Branch of Military Government.

Police Official Joins OLCH

Fred E. Rademaker, a former lieutenant in the Los Angeles Police Department has joined the Public Safety Branch, OLC Hesse, as deputy chief. The new official, a veteran of 22 years of police work in California, will be responsible for the training of German police units in democratic police procedures and philosophy. Mr. Rademaker is a veteran of World War I and has attended the University of California.

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Alternative to "Pre-Medieval Barbarism"

The following dissertation on the trade-union support of the underlying idea of the Schuman Plan was written by Otto Stolz, assistant chief editor of "Welt der Arbeit" (World of Labor), journal of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), in its May 11 issue and distributed by the DGB press bureau.

IN THE COURSE OF HISTORY, there are situations which compel those who maintain a claim to significant participation in the direction of events to make decisions. The economic and political realities resulting from the second World War, which no one today can ignore, has led all understanding and far-thinking persons in Europe to the conclusion that the fall of the continent and the impoverishment of countless millions of persons as well as reversion to a condition of pre-medieval barbarism can be prevented only if nations which have become distant from one another and which had been hostile due partly to historical developments can be united. This demand for a united Europe acquires dramatic impressiveness in view of the prevented enslavement, prevented with many sacrifices, of the continent by Fascism and Nazism and the overshadowing threat at this time by Bolshevism.

Between this goal and its achievement, however, there is a long road whose greatest possible shortening has become vital to all those who call themselves Europeans. All previous efforts to establish this unity by political means alone have collapsed against the economic reality. Another question naturally is that politically an atmosphere must be created which is the main condition for cooperation in all fields. In other words, this means the recognition of political equality.

In any case, cooperation and unity in the economic sphere must precede the political. This compelling idea gave rise to the idea of the Schuman Plan. Because the German trade unions recognized the historic significance, in the true sense of the word, of this plan for future development, they have endorsed the basic idea and have participated in its further development. Their efforts were always directed toward providing a firm and stable foundation for this first step toward European cooperation. For they have always clearly understood that the Schuman Plan alone cannot be a solution to European economic and political problems and that it represents only a stage to further measures. It is important, precisely for this reason, that those prerequisites be created for Germany, without whose participation any European unification would be incomplete, which would do justice to the greatness of the idea as well as to the risks which are undoubtedly connected with it.

IT CANNOT BE IGNORED that occupation law is a serious obstacle to an all-European development in that the basic condition for European cooperation, namely, the equality of all participants, is violated. European economic cooperation can be effective only if the German economy is freed from all those restrictions imposed upon it by the Occupation Powers. Above all, this includes those in the field of steel production and the still uneffected reorganization of the iron and steel-producing industry under Allied Law No. 27 which should be carried out in the spirit expressed in the articles of the Schuman Plan. This also includes a regulation for coal marketing which is important not only for Germany but for all countries participating in the Schuman Plan, and concerning which far-reaching agreement was achieved in

Paris between German and French representatives. Those who believed it necessary to oppose this agreement on the basis of occupation law have done the Schuman Plan an ill service.

The Schuman Plan cannot and will not be more than a first step. Because this is the case, it can be judged only with a view to the main trend of future developments. Naturally, European economic unity has not been established by an agreement among six states or nations on a common economy in an important field. But after so much fruitless talk which led innumerable persons to despair of European unity ever becoming a reality, the Schuman Plan represents a practical beginning which is psychologically so very important.

There can be no doubt that the Schuman Plan in its present form has defects. All participants recognized without reservation that some important provisions could still be improved substantially at the last hour due to the participation of the German trade union representatives. The German trade unions entered into the question of the Schuman Plan with a sense of responsibility arising from their duty to safeguard peace in Europe and to raise the living standard of the working man in Germany to that level which has already been achieved often outside of Europe. For that is the serious economic background of the Schuman Plan: Even in 1900, an American worker produced in one hour as much as his European colleague. Productivity in Europe and America were then equal. Today, however, productivity in America is three to four times higher than in Europe. The consequences of two ruinous wars have thrown Europe back. More productivity, however, means a higher standard of living. Both can no longer be achieved under national economies in Europe. There can no longer be any doubt on this point after the experiences of the last decades.

THE GERMAN WORKERS have correctly posed the anxious question as to whether for them the Schuman Plan might have, as an immediate consequence, unemployment and misery. Undoubtedly, risks are connected with this great economic plan. To reduce them to a minimum has been the constant effort of the German trade unions, as is expressed in the resolution of the executive council. The equally serious and important question, however, arises as to what is to happen if the effort for European economic cooperation fails. In that event, even the power of the German trade unions would be insufficient to protect employed persons in Germany from the deepest suffering.

Ratification of the Schuman Plan is the responsibility of the parliaments of the participating countries. They will have to determine whether the sacrifices which the Schuman Plan represents for all participants stand in proper relation to the prospects which it will open up in accordance with the basic idea of its creators.

Europe has reached a historic point in its development. If chaos and misery are to be prevented, it is necessary that, in all countries, prejudices be given up, that easy egotistical successes presented by the political power position be renounced, that the reconstruction of a new Europe is begun resolutely, that its bloody and tragic past is forgotten, and that all thoughts and actions are directed to the future. If it is not pervaded by this spirit, then the Schuman Plan will also be nothing more than another vain effort to prevent the evil which threatens us all.

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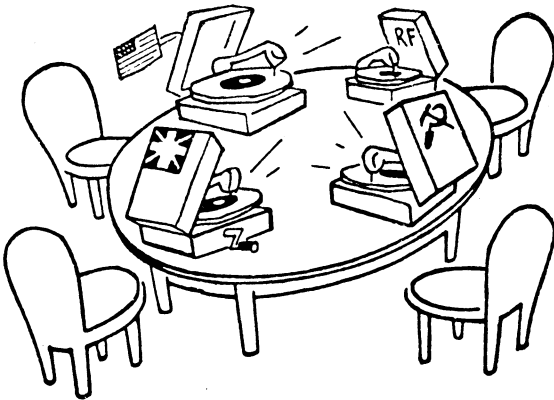
German Cartoons

This section is compiled from translations prepared by the Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG, of cartoons in the German press. Publication of these German cartoons is intended to inform the American readers of what the Germans are thinking, without interpretation. The inclusion of any viewpoint does not give concurrence to that view or opinion.



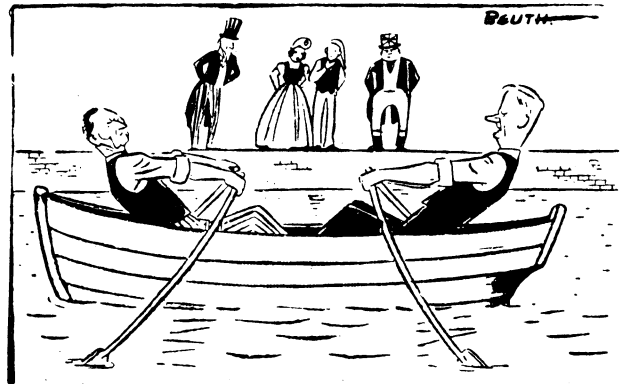
"The old hand-me-down
(Occupation Statute)
really doesn't fit any more!"

(Kasseler Zeitung, Kassel, April 23)



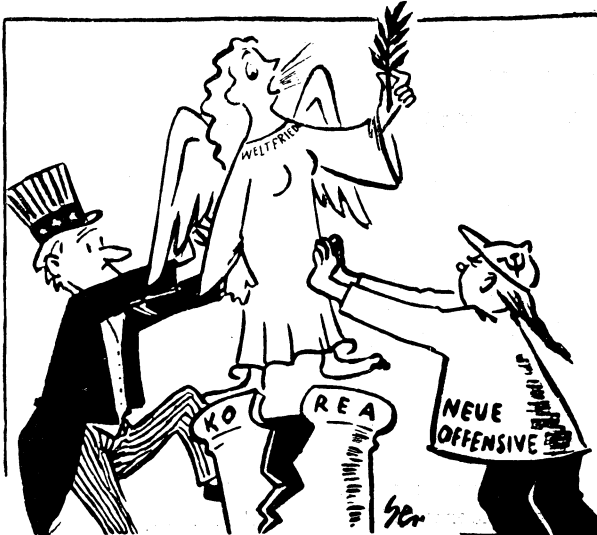
Paris agenda conference.
The old records play on.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, April 24)



Adenauer vs. Schumacher.
Two men in a boat.

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, April 25)



Angel of Peace: "Please take it easy, boys!"

(Rheinische Zeitung, Cologne, May 5)

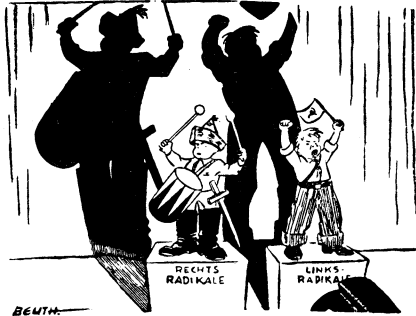


Danger from left and right.
Adenauer to Minister Lehr: "Better shoot
him before the antlers grow too big."



Acceptance into the Council
of Europe.
"Attaboy, Connie — another
step ahead!"

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, May 7)



Radicals of both left
and right.
From the outside (foreign countries),
one can see only the shadows.

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, April 26)

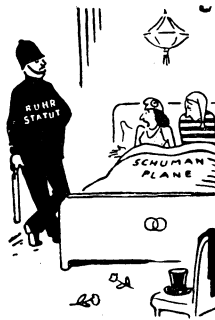


In three years: 200 new millionaires
and 10,000,000 under-privileged.

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, April 28)



Hitler's victims rise
from their graves.
Socialist Reichs Party: "Nazism had
its good side!"

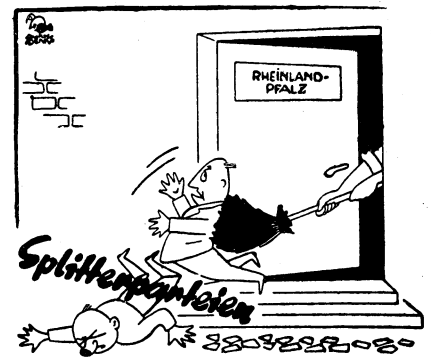


"We're married now.
Why don't you scam?"

(Aachener Nachrichten, Aachen,
May 1)



Arms vs. free dentures
and spectacles.
"To be or not to be,
that is the question!"



Rhineland-Palatinate sweeps out
the splinter parties.

(Kasseler Zeitung, Kassel, April 27)



At the German newsreel.
"Will he have to be denazified,
too, Daddy?"

"Plebiscite against Remilitarization"

East Zone Comment

(Taegliche Rundschau, East Berlin, May 11)



"The proper weapon against the warmongers
Truman, Eisenhower and Adenauer."

West Zone Comment

(Westdeutsche Rundschau,
Wuppertal, May 5)



"As it really is ...!"

Calendar of Coming Events

June 25 to July 31, 1951

CURRENT (with closing dates)

July 1 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): 1951 festival youth plays.
 July 1 — Frankfurt (Hes): International Society for Modern Music, international festival.
 July 29 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Ruhr festival plays.
 July 31 — Bochum (NRW): Mining Museum, art and mining exposition.
 End of July — Cologne (NRW): Exposition of portraits and modern paintings.
 End of July — Bremen: Art exposition, Eugene Delacroix.
 End of July — Darmstadt (Hes): Exposition of modern French graphic art.
 End of July — Feuchtwangen (Bav): Openair plays in Romanesque Cloister.
 Aug. 12 — Cologne (NRW): Health exposition.
 Aug. 18 — Marburg (Hes): Marburg festival plays; openair plays on Schlossberg.
 End of August — Kassel (Hes): *Wilhelmshoehe* festival plays, Kassel State Theater.
 End of August — Munich (Bav): Art exposition (Meistermann, Fritz Winter, Matisse and M. Beckmann).
 End of August — Cologne (NRW): Art exposition: Stephan Lochner; French graphics art from Manet to Picasso.
 End of August — Kempten (Bav): Openair plays at Burghalde.
 End of August — Hanover (LS): Art exposition, German expressionism.
 Sept. 5 — Isle of Mainau/Lake Constance (SB): Serenade in palace court.
 Sept. 10 — Augsburg (Bav): Openair opera and operette performances at Red Gate.
 Sept. 24 — Mainz (RP): "In the Realm of Script," exposition of 2,000 years of development.
 Sept. 30 — Billerbeck (NRW): Openair play.
 Sept. 30 — Schliersee (Bav): Native play performances.
 Sept. 30 — Berlin: 1951 German art exposition.
 End of September — Prien (Bav): Art exposition on *Herren* and *Frauen* Islands.
 End of September — Borkum (North Sea Island): Concerts, every Monday.
 End of September — Burg/Wupper (NRW): Openair festival plays at castle.
 End of September — Reutlingen (WB): Natural Theater, openair plays.
 Oct. 15 — Fuerth (Bav): "Foliage and Blossoms," gardening show.
 Oct. 31 — Hanover (LS): 1951 German Federal Garden Show; exhibition of ancient Lower Saxony sacred art and today's German sculptors.
 Oct. 31 — Freiburg (SB): Upper Rhine art exposition.

JUNE

June 16-July 29 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Exposition of European artists of 1900.
 June 18-30 — Wuppertal (NRW): West German Theater Association and Theater Society, North Rhine-Westphalian meeting; 30th anniversary of people's theater.
 June 20-30 — Goettingen (LS): 1951 Handel festival.
 June 20-30 — Bad Neuenahr (RP): German Shakespearean Society; North-Rhine-Westphalian Shakespearean week.

June 20-July 1 — Dinslaken (NRW): Native exposition week; openair plays.
 June 22-July 1 — Frankfurt (Hes): International Society for Modern Music; 25th international music festival.
 June 23-25 — Kueps/Upper Franconia (Bav): 800th anniversary.
 June 23-25 — Fuerth/Odenwald (WB): St. John's fair; pageants; Handel concert.
 June 23-25 — Leichlingen (NRW): Strawberry festival.
 June 23-30 — Wuerzburg (Bav): Mozart festival.
 June 23-July 1 — Mainz (RP): Gutenberg Week, exposition.
 June 23-July 1 — Kitzingen (Bav): 1,200th anniversary.
 June 23-July 1 — Wesermuende (LS): Sailing regattas.
 June 23-July 10 — Darmstadt (Hes): International modern music holiday courses.
 June 23-Aug. 18 — Marburg (Hes): 1951 festival plays.
 June 24-25 — Wuppertal (NRW): Centennial of Shoemaker's Guild.
 June 24-28 — Frankfurt (Hes): Association of Sewing Machine Trades, meeting and exposition.
 June 24-28 — Aschaffenburg (Bav): St. John's Fair.
 June 24-28 — Bayreuth (Bav): Franconian festival week.
 June 24-30 — Berlin: Industrial exposition of fire-brigade equipment.
 June 24-30 — Wilhelmshaven (LS): Academy for Medical Education, convention.
 June 24-July 1 — Lauda/Baden (WB): 600th anniversary.
 June 24-July 1 — Hamburg: Derby Week.
 June 30-July 2 — Harxheim (RP): Vintners' festival.
 June 30-July 2 — Hoexter (NRW): Outdoor folk festival.
 June 30-July 8 — Darmstadt (Hes): "Old Darmstadt" exposition.
 June 24-Aug. 4 — Aachen (NRW): Exposition of sacred art.
 June 24-Sept. 16 — Hessen (NRW): Openair Westphalian native plays.
 June 25-26 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Elly Ney, piano; G. Wand, conductor.
 June 26 — Bad Salzuflen (Hes): Concert; Peter Anders, tenor.
 June 27 — Biberach/Riss (WB): Upper Swabian tennis tournament.
 June 27-28 — Brunswick (LS): Liturgical Committee, convention.
 June 28 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): Concert; Peter Anders, tenor.
 June 28 — Heidelberg (WB): Serenades in Palace court.

Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

Bav — Bavaria.
Hes — Hesse.
LS — Lower Saxony.
NRW — North Rhine-Westphalia.
RP — Rhineland-Palatinate.
SB — South Baden.
SH — Schleswig-Holstein.
WB — Wuertemberg-Baden.
WH — Wuertemberg-Hohenzollern.

June 28-30 — Goslar (LS): Athletic youth camp, district of Brunswick.
 June 28-July 1 — Vlotho (NRW): 110th anniversary of singers' union.
 June 28-July 3 — Frankfurt (Hes): International Socialists' congress.
 June 28-July 1 — Bad Wimpfen (WB): Valley mart, outdoor folk festival.
 June 28-July 2 — Muenster (NRW): *Send auf dem Domplatz*, outdoor folk festival.
 June 29 — Huefingen/Black Forest (WB): Church festival; costume pageant.
 June 29 — St. Peter (SB): St. Peter and Paul Mart; costume pageant.
 June 29-July 1 — Zell/Moselle (RP): St. Peter and Paul outdoor folk festival.
 June 29-July 1 — Beratzhausen (RP): Outdoor folk festival.
 June 29-July 1 — Wuppertal (NRW): Horse show with tests; riding, jumping an driving tournament.
 June 29-July 2 — Augsburg (Bav): German goldsmiths' 1951 convention; exposition until end of July.
 June 29-July 4 — Pirmasens (RP): "Shoe and Leather," industrial exhibition.
 June 29-July 10 — Kaiserslautern (RP): "Palatinate, Land and Labour," annual show.
 June 29-July 12 — Aachen (NRW): "The Joiner in the Border Country," exposition.
 June 30 — Goettingen (LS): Numismatologist's meeting.
 June 30 — Heidelberg (WB): Sacred music by Danish students.
 June 30 — Essen (NRW): Lower Rhine light athletic and boxing championships.
 June 30-July 1 — Cologne (NRW): Federal meeting of Association of German Subsidiary Schools.
 June 30-July 1 — Krefeld (NRW): North Rhine men's tailors' meeting and exposition.
 June 30-July 1 — Luebeck (SH): Schleswig-Holstein Football Association, meeting.
 June 30-July 2 — Melsungen (Hes): County animal show.
 June 30-July 1 — Herrsching (Bav): County singing festival; Regensburg *Domschatzen* (Boys' choir).
 June 30-July 1 — Edenkoben (RP): 10th anniversary, Athletic Union.
 June 30-July 1 — Frankfurt (Hes): Rowing regatta.
 June 30-July 1 — Marburg (Hes): German kayak, slalom and canoe championships.
 June 30-July 1 — Flensburg (SH): Sailing regattas on Foerde.
 June 30-July 1 — Coburg (Bav): Riding and driving tournament.
 June 30-July 1 — Trier (RP): German-French riding tournament.
 June 30-July 1 — Gladbach (NRW): Roller-skating and roller-skating hockey matches.
 June 30-July 1 — Cologne (NRW): National handball tournament.
 June 30-July 1 — Reit im Winkl (Bav): Native costume festival with show of Bavaria and Tirolian costumes.
 June 30-July 1 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Meeting of Karlsbad natives; *Kurgarten* party.
 June 30-July 1 — Klotten/Moselle (RP): Wine blossom festival; wine mart.
 June 30-July 2 — Cologne (NRW): North-west German Association for Medical Assistance, congress.
 June 30-July 2 — Lahr/Black Forest (WB): Musical Union, 80th anniversary.

June 30-July 2 — Gelnhausen (Hes): County athletic festival.
 June 30-July 2 — Darmstadt (Hes): Outdoor folk festival.
 June 30-July 3 — Solingen (NRW): Outdoor folk festival.
 June 30-July 4 — Frankfurt (Hes): Federal trade show; water, ship and port construction.
 June 30-July 7 — Essen-Steele (NRW): Millennium of Steele.
 June 30-July 8 — Bad Soden/Taunus (Hes): 250th anniversary of medicinal fountain.
 June 30-July 8 — Taillfingen (WB): "Manufacturing Swabia," special crafts show "From Thread to Final Product."
 June 30-July 9 — Bergneustadt (NRW): 650th anniversary; industrial and trade show.
 June 30-July 9 — Kaiserslautern (RP): 675th anniversary.
 June 30-July 10 — Borkum (North Sea Island): Federal ping-pong tournament.
 June 30-July 15 — Augsburg (Bav): Aquarium and terrarium exhibition.
 June 30-Aug. 15 — Wunsiedel (Bav): Luisen-burg festival plays.
 End of June — Reutlingen (WB): Association of Wuertemberg-Baden Barrel-Makers, meeting.

JULY

July 1 — Stuttgart (WB): Concert, RIAS Symphony Orchestra; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
 July 1 — Bruehl, near Bonn (NRW): Chamber concert in Augustenburg Palace.
 July 1 — Andernach/Rhine (RP): Baker's boys' festival.
 July 1 — Berlin-Ruhleben: German Harness Derby.
 July 1 — Berlin: International automobile racing on Avus (Grand Prize of Berlin).
 July 1-2 — Bonn (NRW): First university summer course.
 July 1-8 — Neustadt/Weinstrasse (RP): Folk festival.
 July 1-8 — Hildesheim (LS): Rose festival week.
 July 1-15 — Munich (Bav): Festival operetta performances in Gaertner Theater.
 July 1-31 — Munich (Bav): Festival opera performances, Bavarian State Theater.
 July 1-Sept. 16 — Coblenz (RP): "1,001 Nights," openair operetta performances on Rhine.
 July 2-4 — Darmstadt (Hes): International Twelve Tone Congress, during international holiday course of modern music.
 July 2-8 — Biberach/Riss (WB): Biberach outdoor folk, youth and native festivals.
 July 3-Aug. 12 — Hanover (LS): "Constructa," international building exhibition.
 July 4-5 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair play in palace court.
 July 5-Aug. 26 — Munich (Bav): Society for Original Etchings, jubilee exhibition.
 July 6-7 — Hanover (LS): German Academy for City Construction and State Planning, convention.
 July 6-8 — Bad Godesberg (NRW): Riding, jumping and driving tournament.
 July 7-8 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair plays in palace court.
 July 7-8 — St. Goarshausen (RP): Lorelei festival.
 July 7-8 — Berlin and Essen (NRW): Rowing regattas.
 July 7-9 — Mainz (RP): Association of Shoemakers; meeting and trade exposition.
 July 7-9 — Frankfurt (Hes): Millennium of Fishers' Guild, outdoor folk festival on the Main.
 July 7-9 — Geisenheim (RP): Linden Festival.
 July 7-10 — Darmstadt (Hes): Music of the young generation.

July 7-15 — Frankfurt (Hes): Southwest German hunting exposition.
 July 7-16 — Landstuhl/Palatinate (RP): Millennium.
 July 7-21 — Hamburg: International Missions' meeting (first ecumenical meeting).
 July 7-22 — Wuerzburg (Bav): Outdoor folk festival.
 July 7-22 — Aachen (NRW): Grand holy pilgrimage.
 July 8 — Constance/Lake Constance (SB): International rowing regatta.
 July 8 — Oberwesel (RP): Millennium of Schoenburg.
 July 9-10 — Hanover (LS): German Association for Housing, meeting.
 July 10 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair play in palace court.
 July 10-14 — Lindau/Lake Constance (SB): European meeting of Nobel Prize winners.
 July 11-12 — Hanover (LS): Union of German Architects, convention.
 July 11-15 — Berlin: German Evangelical Church 1951 meeting.
 July 12 — Hanover (LS): Concrete makers' meeting.
 July 12 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair play in palace court.
 July 12-25 — Hanover (LS): Holiday course for foreign veterinary surgeons and students of Veterinary College.
 July 13-17 — Krefeld (NRW): German Homestead Agency, convention.
 July 13-17 — Herbede/Ruhr (NRW): 1,100th anniversary.
 July 13-18 — Dinkelsbühl (Bav): Festival play and pageant.
 July 13-Oct. 7 — Munich (Bav): 1951 art exhibition at *Haus der Kunst*.
 July 14-15 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair play in palace court.
 July 14-15 — Rothenburg ob der Tauber (Bav): Hans Sachs plays; also annual "Master Draught" wine festival.
 July 14-15 — Munich (Bav): International motorcycle-racing on sand track.
 July 14-15 — Hamburg: Rowing regatta.
 July 14-15 — Krefeld (NRW): West German light athletic championships.
 July 14-15 — Berlin: Light Athletic championships.
 July 14-16 — St. Goar (RP): Folk festival at Rheinfels castle.
 July 14-18 — M.Gladbach (NRW): Riding, jumping and driving tournament.
 July 14-22 — Oberndorf/Neckar (WB): 700th anniversary.
 July 14-Aug. 12 — Essen (NRW): Sporting exhibition.
 July 15 — Schotten (Hes): Motorcycle racing.
 July 15-17 — Ravensburg (WB): Folk festival and pageant.
 July 15-22 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Outdoor folk festival.
 July 15-22 — Schleswig (SH): Sailing week.
 July 16 — Kiel (SH): Dog show; greyhound racing.
 July 17 — Bruehl, near Bonn (NRW): Chamber concert in Augustenburg Palace.
 July 17 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair play in palace court.
 July 18-27 — Bad Boll (WB): First European Ecumenical laymen's meeting.
 July 19 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair play in palace court.
 July 19-21 — Baden-Baden (SB): Association of Flower Importers and Wholesalers, convention.
 July 19-23 — Hanover (LS): Water sports on Masch Lake.
 July 20-21 — Munich (Bav): Bavarian surgeons' meeting.
 July 20-Aug. 11 — Kiel (SH): International holiday courses at university.

July 21 — Cologne (NRW): West German Pathologists, convention.
 July 21-22 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair plays in palace court.
 July 21-22 — Oberwesel (RP): German light athletic youth championships.
 July 21-22 — Mainz (RP): International rowing regatta.
 July 21-23 — Schwaebisch-Gmuend (WB): 600th anniversary, Parler Cathedral.
 July 21-29 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Association of German Amateur Photographers, exposition.
 July 21-Aug. 8 — Hanover (LS): International bicycle race for professionals, start and winning post at Hanover.
 July 22 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair performance in palace court.
 July 22 — Urach (WB): Historical shepherds' run; costume show.
 July 22 — Recklinghausen (NRW): German motorcycle-and-sidecar championships.
 July 22 — Stuttgart (WB): International athletic festival.
 July 22-25 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair plays in palace court.
 July 22-29 — Erbach (Hes): Eulbach Mart, outdoor folk festival.
 July 22-Aug. 26 — Mittenwald (Bav): Exposition of ancient and modern string instruments.
 July 24-Aug. 3 — Hanover (LS): Lutheran World Federation, convention.
 July 25-Aug. 7 — Aachen (NRW): International holiday course at Technical College.
 July 26 — Aachen (NRW): International missions' congress.
 July 26-29 — Munich (Bav): German locksmiths, meeting.
 July 28-29 — Berlin: German bicycle championships, on track.
 July 28-29 — Duesseldorf (NRW): German light athletic championships.
 July 28-31 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair plays in place court.
 July 28-31 — Wesel (NRW): Traditional citizens' outdoor festival.
 July 28-Aug. 3 — Mittenwald (Bav): Association of International and German Violin Makers, meeting.
 July 28-Aug. 4 — Constance/Lake Constance (SB): International Esperanto week.
 July 28-Aug. 5 — Coburg (Bav): Traditional shooting and outdoor folk festival.
 July 28-Aug. 18 — Erlangen (Bav): Erlangen University's international students' tour of North Bavaria.
 July 29 — Adenau/Eifel (RP): Auto racing; grand prize for world championship.
 July 29 — Frankfurt (Hes): German bicycle championships.
 July 29-Aug. 4 — Constance (SB): International Lake Constance sailing-week.
 July 29-Aug. 4 — Dueren (NRW): 450th anniversary of assignment of St. Ann's relics from Mainz to Dueren.
 July 29-Aug. 6 — Altoetting (Bav): 1,200th anniversary of pilgrimage.
 July 29-Aug. 11 — Goslar (LS): International meeting of Luther Academy.
 July 29-Aug. 12 — Bonn (NRW): International holiday courses at university.
 July 30-31 — Hamburg: German 1951 seniors' boxing championships.
 July 30-Aug. 1 — Aachen (NRW): Technical College, European rail vehicle meeting.
 July 30-Aug. 3 — Hanover (LS): Union of German Engineers (VDI), convention.
 July 30-Aug. 3 — Marburg (Hes): German Society for Psychology, congress.
 July 30-Aug. 19 — Munich (Bav): International holiday courses at Munich College.
 July 31 — Heidelberg (WB): Openair play in palace court. +END

Washington Report

Co-Determination

In a article in its April 30 issue, the *New Republic* pointed out that the German labor movement would soon begin testing an interesting new variant of socialism, "co-determination" — an ingenious middle-ground between free enterprise and nationalization.

Essentially, the article continued, adoption of "co-determination" means that Germany is developing a middle position in Europe, between British socialism and the free enterprise of France. This is definitely in line with American objectives, although the National Association of Manufacturers had warned Germans that such a policy would "discourage American investment."

But the Germans are betting on encouraging German democracy.

Preparation for Tomorrow

A pamphlet, "Preparation for Tomorrow: A German Boy's Year in America," issued recently by the US Department of State, tells the story of a 17-year-old German youth's year in America under the Department's exchange program for German boys and girls of secondary school age. This illustrated pamphlet describes Ernst Taucher's family background, how the opportunity to go to the United States came to him, his journey, his introduction to American life in an Indiana farming community, his experiences as a member of a hospitable midwestern family, as a student in the high school, and as sharer in the everyday life of a small town. Finally, it describes the conflicting emotions with which Ernst uproots himself from his new life and returns to Germany.

Ernst's experiences, special and extraordinary as they seemed to him, are common to the 576 German youngsters who have had or are now having a chance to learn what democracy is by living with it for a year under American conditions.*

The exchange program for Germany's teen-age boys and girls, as conducted by the State Department's Office of Educational Exchange with the cooperation of various religious and civic organizations, is designed to give some of Germany's most promising young people practical training in democratic procedures and living. Ernst speaks of his American experience as "the most wonderful year of my life." The Department and the increasing number of Americans who have come to know the young visitors from Germany take the position that the teen-ager exchange program is a sensible and typically American way of helping Germany to develop sound leadership.

This publication is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington

* For similar shorter accounts, see recent issues of the *Information Bulletin*, especially "America is Different" (Sept. 1950), "The Exchangees Say" (Oct. 1950), "Young Farmers Return" (May 1951).

25, D.C. "Preparation for Tomorrow: A German Boy's Year in America" sells for 25 cents. — from *Department of State Bulletin*.

Revival of Nazism

The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, in an editorial May 8, commented that "the problem of reviving Nazism has become a pressing one that can no longer be dismissed as insubstantial" in commenting on the recent election results in Austria and Lower Saxony. The editorial said in part:

"A bright feature of the two elections was the continued poor showing of the Communists who polled only five percent of the vote in Austria and less than two percent in Lower Saxony.

"But there is little comfort to be gained from a decline of the extreme left if it is accompanied by corresponding upsurges in the extreme right. Many Austrian and German voters no doubt expressed their dissatisfaction with present regimes by going farther right. But the hard core of Nazism remains in both countries and any signs of its expansion are disquieting and bear careful watching."

Radio Free Europe Inaugurated

The inauguration May 1 of the new station of Radio Free Europe near Munich, beaming its powerful voice directly toward the Czechoslovak people, brought editorial praise from American newspapers which pointed out that this station was made possible by the voluntary contributions of the American people.

Saying "The Communist rulers of Czechoslovakia, who have troubles enough already, aren't going to like the new radio program that 16,000,000 Americans are going to give the Czech people as a present," the *Denver Post* concluded:

"Denver and Colorado people contributed generously to this enterprise. They may now take satisfaction from the knowledge that their dimes and dollars are working for freedom, by drowning Communism's big lies with the clear voice of truth."

(Continued on next page)



Officers and enlisted personnel of the Women's Army Corps are shown on arrival at Bremerhaven, ready to embark for assignment to posts in the US Zone. (US Army photo)

The *Dallas (Texas) Morning News* said in part: "The Czechs have been in turn betrayed alike to Hitler and Stalin. But there is no question that the torch of freedom still burns. It must be kept alive to preserve the young generation against the intellectual darkness of Soviet propaganda. The *Voice of Free Europe*, financed by America-wide contributions to the Crusade of Freedom, will serve the purpose, bringing enlightenment and hope to the nation whose heart has never faltered."

Optical Illusion

The *Washington Star*, in an editorial April 25, said: Nothing seems to be going smoothly in countries on this side of the Iron Curtain. Our newspapers are full of stories about how we are all pretty much up in the air, or bogged down, or at sixes and sevens, or plagued with violent controversy, or in general bewitched and bewildered by stresses and strains of the severest kind.

By way of contrast, we hear very little about trouble on the other side of the Iron Curtain. Relatively speaking — since our headlines are concentrated on the headaches of the United States and the rest of the free world — the Soviet Union and its satellites seem to be blessed with order and serenity. The press and radio of the Cominform

countries are not full of stories about how those countries are all pretty much up in the air, or bogged down, or at sixes and sevens, etc., etc. So one gets the impression that everything is going rather smoothly over there.

But one ought to be wary of impressions. Appearances are often deceiving. What looks like order and serenity in the Soviet world may really be an optical illusion. As a matter of fact, we can be 100 percent certain that it is an optical illusion. In this connection, leaving aside such factors as the silencing terror of the police state, a point to be remembered is that the prime function of the Cominform press and radio is to suppress the truth and distort reality into the exact opposite of itself. Hence, since that press and radio have little to say about trouble behind the Iron Curtain, we have good reason to believe that there is plenty of it there.

Actually, of course, even though our own free press and radio are not allowed to look at what is happening in the Soviet world, and even though they may give the impression that only our own world has headaches, enough is leaking out from behind the Iron Curtain to leave no room for doubt that Stalin and his stooges are having anything but smooth sailing. The fact can be virtually documented, for example, that Red China is feeling a lot of internal strain as a result of its criminal aggression in Korea. Further, the evidence is plentiful that the East European satellites are experiencing more than a few troubles in agricultural and industrial production and that the masses of their population are reacting surlily to steadily declining living standards.

As for the Soviet Union itself, there are numerous indications that it has many tribulations of its own, including worry about the loyalty of the oppressed satellite peoples in the event of war. Today's troubles are not confined exclusively to the free world. If the men of the Kremlin lifted the Iron Curtain, the chances are that we would see an immense amount of confusion, mess and turmoil. The facade of order is one thing; the reality another. Let us not be fooled by an optical illusion.

Return to the Elbe

The *New York Times*, in an editorial April 26, said: Six years ago (April 25, 1945) two events occurred which most of us believed at the time would change the history of the world. On the day of the opening of the San Francisco conference that produced the Charter of the United Nations, the vanguards of the American and Soviet armies met on the banks of the Elbe River... The soldiers who made the first contact swore to do everything in their power to prevent such things from happening again. The meeting by the broken bridge on the battlefield and the great assembly of the nations on the other side of the globe were animated by the same determination to make an end of war forever.

One of the American GI's in the little group at the Elbe, Joseph Polowsky, now a taxi driver in Chicago, has been working for six years to induce the United Nations to celebrate the anniversary by reaffirming the spirit of the oath the soldiers took that day. They have



Tempelhof's Municipal Hospital is visited by US Commander Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson on a tour of Berlin borough hospitals. Dr. Gerhard Bierling of hospital staff shows General Mathewson technique of preserving organisms for research. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)



Judge Claudio Delitala, HICOG magistrate at Starnberg, member and past commander of American Legion Post No. 15 in St. Louis, Mo., and Hugh Hinchcliffe, legal adviser for the International Refugee Organization in US Zone, teamed recently to present toys to displaced-person children at IRO's Children's Village at Bad Aibling, Bavaria. Total of 12,000 pounds of toys was given IRO from American Legion's "Tide of Toys." (IRO photo)

been tragic years, in which the dream of San Francisco has faded into a dimming hope that the great power that threatens war again will realize at some point that its own security depends on cooperation for peace. But Joe Polowsky has never given up the dream. From year to year he keeps prodding congressmen, UN delegates, editors, all who will listen to his story, to remember the purpose for which the war was fought and the international organization established.

So far he has not been able to appeal to the right people. But this year an attempt has been made to carry the message of the Elbe to the Russians. At the invitation of the Friends of Fighters for Russian Freedom, the American Legion and other veterans' organizations joined in broadcasting a reminder of the day to their former comrades-in-arms of the Soviet Army. Through the *Voice of America* they reaffirmed the principles that inspired Americans to fight for the liberation of Europe and declared their solidarity with the people in Russia who yearn for freedom. That the number of these rebels is not inconsiderable, and that they hear the words addressed to them over the air waves, is attested by thousands of refugees who risk their lives to escape from Soviet tyranny.

It is gratifying to know that at last, through the Free Europe committee, Senator McMahon's resolution in the Senate, and other means, a serious effort is being made to encourage resistance behind the Iron Curtain and aid the fugitives who are able to break through. A dispatch from Frankfurt yesterday reported a change in American official policy toward the escapees. High Commissioner McCloy announced that political refugees will not be sent back, and that a new organization will be set up to help them find a place for themselves in the free world.

The practical recognition that the Elbe is not a dividing line, in the sense that we have friends and

potential allies in East Europe as well as in the West, is long overdue. The fury of the Soviet campaign is not only proof that it is not easy to work up hate of the United States among the Russian people; it is a clear challenge to a full and more effective use of the weapons of political warfare.

Claims under Berlin General Claims Law

The Department of State wishes to direct the attention of United States residents to the recent promulgation by the Berlin City Assembly of legislation known as the Berlin General Claims Law. The coming into force of this legislation provides a means whereby certain classes of persons, who suffered monetary and other losses in Berlin during the Nazi regime, may receive indemnification for losses falling outside the scope of restitution legislation previously enacted in Berlin. The registry agency is the Entschadigungsamt, Fehrbelliner Platz 1, Wilmersdorf (borough), Berlin, Germany. Claims based on this legislation must be filed with that registry agency by Jan. 10, 1952.

The Berlin General Claims Law provides that persons who during the period from Jan. 30, 1933, to May 8, 1945, were persecuted because of political conviction or for racial, religious or ideological grounds and thereby suffered damage to life and limb, health, liberty, possessions, property or economic advancement shall be entitled to restitution according to its provisions.

For the city of Berlin to be liable as restitutor, claimants must have had their legitimate domicile or usual residence in Berlin on Jan. 1, 1947, or have been assigned to Berlin as a refugee, or, having had such domicile or residence, have died, emigrated, have been deported or have been expelled prior to that date.

Persons desiring further information concerning the Berlin General Claims Law should address their inquiries, including requests for copies of the law, to the Entschadigungsamt in Berlin. — from *Department of State Bulletin*, May 7. +END

A recent informal visit to Berlin brought Assistant US High Commissioner for Operations Chauncey Parker (third from left) to Berlin's US Information Center. With Mr. Parker in Children's Reading Room are (l. to r.) US Commander of Berlin Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, Mrs. Parker and Center director Chris Legge. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)



In and Around Germany

Customs Unit Patrols Zonal Border

The duties of EUCOM's 7751 MP Customs Unit have been extended to the US-Soviet interzonal border and Western Berlin. Previously the organization serviced only the American zone's international borders.

The new step was taken to achieve a uniformity of customs control among the western zones of Germany. It was emphasized that Customs Unit personnel have the mission of assisting the West German Government's and West Berlin's customs control. Their main function is to observe and report border customs activities. Since April 15, 1949, the Customs Unit has been posted along the US Zone's international boundaries, at the five international airfields in the US Zone, and the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven. Approximately 50 officers and men of the Customs Unit now are on duty along the 228 mile US Zone-Soviet Zone border and at the checkpoints in the US Sector of Berlin.

US High Commissioner John J. McCloy requested General Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief, who concurred, that Customs Unit personnel be placed on the US Zone-Soviet Zone border at the earliest possible date. The action in Berlin followed soon after, at the request of US Commander in Berlin Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson.

The duties of the Customs Unit on the interzonal and sector boundaries will be the same as those on the international border, namely, to give assistance to the German government customs control, to guard against shipments of illegal goods, and to report on matters relative to deficiencies of customs enforcement and to documentation and identity of shipments.



New US resident officers are welcomed to duty in Hesse by State Commissioner James R. Newman upon arrival from Washington, where they underwent special training. L.-r., James D. McCalmont, Chicago, Ill.; Kennedy B. Schmertz, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Newman; Alan H. Dodds, Washington, D. C.; Robert B. Warner, Homer, Mich.; David Rosendale, OLCH Field Operations Division chief, and Arvin M. Kramish, Denver, Colo. (PRB OLCH photo)



The four winners of the Freedoms Foundation's essay contest on the "Free Way of Life" board plane at Rhine-Main Airport near Frankfurt for their prize — a 60 day tour of the United States. Thousands of youth in West Germany along with others from Berlin and East Germany (the latter receiving special prizes) participated in the contest. L.-r., Christa Wilmanns, 16, of Wehrda, Hesse; Brigitte Spiegelhauer, 16, Coburg, Bavaria; Juergen Moehler, 18, Herborn, Hesse; and Helmut Weber, 17, Roth, Bavaria. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Former Hesse President Goes to US

Christian Stock, former minister-president of Hesse, has left for the United States where he will study political and legislative work for a period of three months under the HICOG Exchanges program.

The former executive chief of Hesse is a Social Democratic Party deputy in the Hessian legislature. He was elected to the post of minister-president late in 1946 and remained in the position until January 1951.

Aluminum Plant to Be Retained

The aluminum producing equipment of the Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G. in Toeing, Bavaria, scheduled for delivery to the United States as reparations, will be retained in Germany following a decision of the Allied High Commission.

Under the recently revised agreement on industrial controls, there are no longer any restrictions on the production and capacity of the aluminum industry in the Federal Republic.

The Toeing plant comprises three production units, one of which, Hall III, had been scheduled for dismantling under a tripartite agreement of April 1949. Actual dismantling operations were started early in 1950 and were completed with the exception of certain electrical equipment. The planned removals would have resulted in a reduction in potential output from 40,000 to 29,000 metric tons.

Hall III, which has not been in operation since the end of the war due to the insufficient supply of electrical power, had an original estimated inventory value of DM 1,500,000 (more than \$350,000).

ECA Warns Berlin Exporters

A serious warning that ECA aid may be withheld from companies engaged in illicit trade with Communist areas

has been made by Howard P. Jones, acting director of HICOG Berlin Element and ECA representative in Berlin. The warning followed increasing reports of smuggling by West Berlin industry of basic raw materials and commodities which support the Communist war potential.

Mr. Jones pointed out that delivery from the West of items that assist Communist areas to build war potential or make available similar materials to Soviet satellites has always been inconsistent with Western policy.

The ECA representative quoted from Section 117 (d) of the ECA Act under which aid is granted to Berlin:

"The ECA administrator is directed to refuse delivery to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any non-participating European country, which commodity would be refused licenses to those countries by the United States in the interests of national security."

He pointed out that a recent amendment to the ECA Act provides for withholding aid to any country which trades with Russia or any of its satellite countries, including Communist China and North Korea, when it is deemed to be contrary to US security interests.

Mr. Jones added: "I have every confidence that both the Berlin city administration and all reputable individuals and firms will cooperate in effecting the spirit of these principles in carrying out trade with other areas and in meticulously observing the laws and regulations relating to control of foreign exchange and the movement of property."

Building Exhibition to Open July 3

The largest international building exhibition in Germany since the war, to be held in Hanover July 3-Aug. 12, will present a comprehensive picture of modern building and planning, basic principles and methods of reconstruction, and building trade methods and products.

The exhibit, known as "Constructa," has been organized by a committee representing the building trades, building research and architectural associations, women's organizations and the German Fair and Exhibition Co.

The new ECA-supported pamphlet, "How to Eat Correctly, Cheaply and Well" (held by instructor Ingrid Irmer) is textbook for this cooking class of Berlin housewives at Kreuzberg Neighborhood Center. Approximately 600,000 copies have been published and are being distributed by the city's food and nutrition centers and social welfare offices. It establishes a two week menu based on six essential food groups, at cost per person per day of slightly more than DM 1 (25 cents). (PRB BE-HICOG-photo)



Two members of the American women's panel which has been touring Western Germany and Berlin, Mrs. Walter Rose (left) of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and Mrs. Marie C. Mengersen, Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), talk over German factory and labor conditions with a refugee laborer at a spinning mill in Reutlingen, near Stuttgart. The two are part of an 11 member panel, representing the leading women's organizations in America, which came to Germany at invitation of the Department of State. A detailed account of the panel's six-week survey will appear in the July issue of the *Information Bulletin*. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Special displays will feature model farmhouses with stables, barns and auxiliary buildings and farm worker's cottages; 20 small houses suitable for additions; prefabricated houses and a model "neighborhood" settlement on the outskirts of a town.

Women will be especially interested in a section showing new types of houses, business women's apartments, kitchens, laundries and general household equipment.

One of nine halls and part of the open air space will be devoted to foreign countries and displaying achievements in solving problems connected with town and country planning, housing and building techniques. The American exhibit, sponsored by Economic Cooperation Administration and the Department of State, will include a 70-seat movie theater to present films provided by the New York Museum of Modern Art and the Housing and Home Finance Agency; a book mobile with typical US Information Center libraries, and a unit kitchen.

In connection with the exhibit, several congresses will be held, including those of the German organizations for city, national and regional planning, July 6-7; for housing affairs, July 9-10; architects, July 11-12; concrete industry, July 12; stone and earth industry, middle of July; contractors, July 10-12, and engineers, July 30-Aug. 3.

More "People's Police" Flee to West

Another 127 East German "People's Police" ended their military service under the Communists during April by escaping to sanctuary in West Berlin. This is the highest monthly total of such escapes on record and makes an aggregate of 944 such desertions since June 1, 1950. +END

Official Communiques

HICOM Meeting of May 9

The 62nd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg May 9. Present were John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (chairman); Andre Francois-Poncet, French high commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom high commissioner.

After a short business session, the Council adjourned.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on May 17, 1951, at the Petersberg, Bonn.

HICOM Meeting of May 17

The 63rd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg May 17. Present were John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner (chairman); Andre Francois-Poncet, French high commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom high commissioner.

The Council considered pending business and adjourned, after tentatively scheduling its next meeting for May 24, 1951, at the Petersberg, Bonn.

HICOM Meeting of May 31

The 64th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at US headquarters in Berlin May 31. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. Andre Francois-Ponnet, French high commissioner; and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom high commissioner.

The high commissioners took the opportunity of their visit to hear firsthand from the Berlin commandants about political and economic developments in Berlin.

In addition, the Council:

(1) Affirmed the support of the Allied High Commission for the 1951 Berlin festival, which is to be held from Sept. 5 to 30. A varied program of dramatics, music, other cultural activities and sports has been planned for the festival. Famous artists from Germany, France, the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries will participate.

(2) Paid tribute to the valuable services rendered by the officials and staff of the Bizonal High Court at Cologne, the functions of which are being terminated. Letters of congratulation have been dispatched from the Council to the president of the court, Dr. Herbert Ruscheweyh, and to its solicitor general, Dr. Hans Quambusch.

(3) Signed a law bringing up to date in legislation of the Occupation Authorities the definition of the term "United Nations." The law takes account of the emergence of new states which became independent after May 8, 1945, and of territorial entities which formerly were administered or controlled by one of the original United Nations listed in previous legislation. This previous defining legislation (SHAEF Law No. 3 and US Military Government Law No. 3) is repealed by the law signed today.

(4) Signed a law broadening the definition of "United Nations nationals" to conform with the law mentioned in (3)

above, in regard to legislation concerning monetary reform (conversion laws).

(5) Noted that a recent letter from the federal chancellor on the subject of the Saar has been transmitted to governments.

(6) Scheduled its next meeting for June 14, 1951, at the Petersberg, Bonn.

Laws and Regulations

Law No. 53

Amending Law No. 22*

(Control of Materials, Facilities and Equipment Relating to Atomic Energy)

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

Paragraph 2 of Article 1 and Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of Law No. 22 are hereby amended by adding after the words "in this Law" the words "or in any Regulation made thereunder."

Article 2

Paragraphs 1 d, f and m of Article 2 of Law No. 22 are hereby amended to read as follows:

"d. artificial graphite containing 99.5 percent or more of carbon, and products fabricated from such graphite;"

"f. rare earth metals, compounds, mixtures and products;"

"m (i) vacuum diffusion pumps having a diameter, measured inside the barrel at inlet jet, of five inches (127 mm) or more;

(ii) mechanical vacuum pumps capable of vacuum of one mm. of mercury or better, and with a theoretical displacement of 22 cu. ft./min. (565 lit./min.) or more;"

Done at
Bonn, Petersberg, April 26, 1951.

* See Information Bulletin for April 1950, page 67.

Regulation No. 1

Under Law No. 22

(As Amended by Law No. 53)

(Control of Materials, Facilities and Equipment Relating to Atomic Energy)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation:

Article 1

The activities indicated with respect to each of the items set forth in the schedule* thereto are hereby authorized subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in the said schedule.

Article 2

Where, by the terms of the said schedule, an activity is authorized subject to the declaration of an article, a declaration shall be submitted in sextuplicate to the minister president of the state in which the article is located.

Every such declaration shall contain the following particulars:

Name and address of persons having custody;

* For Schedule see Issue No. 54 of the Allied High Commission Gazette for May 9, 1951.

Date and place of acquisition, location, description, quantity and intended use of the article.

The minister president shall forthwith transmit to the Military Security Board four copies of each declaration submitted to him.

Done at
Bonn, Petersberg, April 28, 1951.

Regulation No. 6

(Formation of Iron and Steel Unit Companies)

Under Law No. 27

(Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries)

Having, by letter dated March 27, 1951, accepted the proposals concerning the implementation of Law No. 27 set forth by the Federal Republic of Germany in a letter dated March 14, 1951, the Council of the Allied High Commission, in partial implementation of Law No. 27 and on the basis of said letters, issues the following regulation:

Article 1

1. From the assets owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the enterprises listed or described in the schedules of Law No. 27, the Combined Steel Group:

(a) shall cause to be established 24 iron and steel unit companies as generally described in the appendix to this regulation*;

(b) may cause to be established additional iron and steel unit companies;

(c) shall cause the transfer to the unit companies established pursuant to this regulation of additional assets as may appear necessary or appropriate.

2. The Combined Steel Group may cause title to any of the assets allocated to a unit company to be transferred to a subsidiary of the unit company.

Article 2

The Combined Steel Group is hereby authorized to issue appropriate orders and take all other action of whatever nature necessary to carry out the provisions of this regulation.

Article 3

In establishing unit companies the Combined Steel Group may, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, use one or more existing companies or may cause the formation of new companies and may authorize the use or formation of subsidiary companies.

Article 4

The Combined Steel Group may, where it deems it appropriate, provide for the transfer of assets to unit companies notwithstanding the existence of any restriction on the transferability of such assets.

Article 5

Except as may be otherwise provided by the Combined Steel Group:

(1) unit companies shall assume all rights and duties arising out of contracts or other legal transactions which have been entered into in connection with the operation of the transferred assets;

(2) upon the assumption of any contractual duty or other liability by a unit company, the former obligor or debtor shall thereby be released from any obligation with respect to any such contractual duty or liability.

* See Allied High Commission Gazette for May 9, 1951.

Article 6

For the purposes of Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the law the term "taxes and other duties" shall include all taxes, duties, fees or costs which would otherwise be payable in respect of the transactions covered by that paragraph and this regulation.

Article 7

This regulation shall become effective on the day of its publication.

Done at
Bonn, Petersberg, May 2, 1951.

Regulation No. 7

(Trustees of Iron and Steel Unit Companies)

Under Law No. 27

(Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation:

Article 1

1. The designation and any dismissal of trustees pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Law shall be effected by a letter from the Combined Steel Group and shall be forthwith notified to the unit companies concerned.

2. A unit company shall, at the request of any interested person, furnish the names and addresses of the trustees of its shares.

3. The trustees shall hold the shares allotted to them and exercise their functions in accordance with the provisions of this regulation and of any other regulation of the Allied High Commission and of any order or instruction which may be issued by the Combined Steel Group.

Article 2

1. The trustees shall in respect of the shares held by them exercise all rights of a shareholder in a German corporation, subject to the express authorization or direction of the Combined Steel Group.

2. All of the shares of any unit company shall be held jointly by the trustees, who shall act jointly in the exercise of their functions, except as may be otherwise directed by the Combined Steel Group.

3. The trustees shall promptly submit to the Combined Steel Group their recommendations as to the action they deem appropriate on any matter coming to their attention in their capacity as shareholders and may submit at any time recommendations as to the exercise of their functions.

Article 3

1. The trustees shall make appropriate provision for the safeguarding of the shares which they hold.

2. The trustees shall not in any manner, except as may be authorized or directed by the Combined Steel Group, alienate or encumber the shares issued to them.

3. No tax or duty shall be levied upon the transfer to or from trustees or the holding by trustees of the shares issued by the unit companies.

4. Each unit company shall compensate the trustees of its shares as directed by the Combined Steel Group, and shall pay all reasonable expenses incurred by the trustees in the exercise of their functions.

Article 4

1. The trustees shall transfer the shares held by them to such persons and at such time as the Combined Steel Group shall by order direct.

2. The trusteeships shall be terminated and trustees discharged pursuant to orders of the Combined Steel Group.

Article 5

This regulation shall become effective on the date of its publication.

Done at
Bonn, Petersberg, May 2, 1951.

Official Statements

Talks on Contractual Arrangements

Representatives of the High Commission met May 10 with representatives of the Federal Government at the Petersberg, Bonn. These conversations are the beginning of a series of exploratory discussions which will provide the basis for recommendations to be made to the governments with a view to the conclusion of contractual arrangements envisaged by the decisions of the foreign ministers in Brussels.

Arrangements resulting from the decision of the Brussels Conference, particularly as regard a German contribution to Western defense, will create a new situation between the Allies and the Federal Republic. In considering this new situation and their desire to take a new step toward normalization of their relations with the Federal Government, the three governments are ready to place their relations on as broad a contractual basis as possible. The arrangements to be concluded will extend progressively to all aspects of Allied relations with the Federal Republic, with the exception of the problems which will have to be reserved to the peace settlement.

The first meeting of the Allied and German experts permitted an initial exchange of views. These conversations are expected to extend over a considerable period.

Jurisdiction in I.G. Farben Cases

The Tripartite I.G. Farben Control Group has called attention to the decision of the Allied High Commission in December 1950, granting permission, under the terms of Article 2 of AHC Law No. 13, for German courts to exercise jurisdiction, with certain exceptions, in cases concerning claims by or against I.G. Farben units.

Under this decision, it was pointed out, German courts are permitted to hear and decide the following categories of cases on their merits:

- (a) Cases initiated by I.G. Farben units.
- (b) Actions against controlled undertakings as defendants in actions for a declaratory judgment establishing liability excepting:

(1) Cases where the basis of the claims is merely a matter of non-payment of a recognized claim as a result of measures providing for an orderly liquidation procedure, such as the freezing of pre-seizure debts.

(2) Cases in which the claim attacks the authority or decision of any Allied body.

US Protects Political Refugees

In reply to a query from a newspaper correspondent relative to US policy on persons from Soviet-orbit countries seeking

asylum, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy made the following statement:

"It is in accord with the best democratic tradition to endeavor to protect and assist those fleeing from persecution. That is the policy of the Government of the United States. In practical terms this policy means today, among other things, that US authorities here (in Germany) and in other areas under American control will not return political refugees to Soviet-orbit countries where their freedom or even lives would be in jeopardy."

Official Announcements

Career Foreign Service Expanded

The Department of State announced April 16 a program designed to improve the personnel program of the Department and the unified Foreign Service of the United States. In the furtherance of that program, the Department announced May 2 a program for substantial expansion of the career Foreign Service officer category to meet the increased needs for such officers in the conduct of foreign affairs.

To achieve this objective, lateral entry to the intermediate and upper grades of the career service will be thrown open for a period of three years to qualified noncareer officers of the Department of State, the Foreign Service Staff Corps and the Foreign Service Reserve without restriction as to number. (The term "lateral entry" is applied to the entry into the career Foreign Service of noncareer officers of the Department, the Foreign Service Staff Corps and the Foreign Service Reserve at approximately the same salary or grade level as that currently held by such noncareer personnel.) All qualified officers in the non-career service are being urged to make application for entry into the career service under this program.

At the same time, a systematic and intensive campaign is being inaugurated in colleges and universities throughout the country to increase the number and quality of young men and women seeking appointment at the entrance level as Foreign Service Officer, Class 6. This drive is being inaugurated in order that the base of the service may be expanded to keep pace with increases in the middle and upper grades.

Selection, in all cases, will be on the basis of examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

Those eligible for consideration for the career Foreign Service officer category under the expansion program are:

1. All personnel of the Department of State, the Staff Corps and the Foreign Service Reserve, including personnel of the Economic Cooperation Administration appointed under the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948.

2. Applicants must be American citizens of at least 10 years.

3. Married applicants must be married to American citizens.

4. Applicants must have rendered at least three years of continuous service in positions of responsibility in the Department of State or Foreign Service or have been employed by the Economic Cooperation Administration following appointment under the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 and have achieved an efficiency rating of Very Good or Excellent (or their equivalent) for each of those years.

5. Applicants under the age of 31 must have rendered four years continuous serv-

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Thirty-Second Report for the Public Advisory Board, ECA (Washington), Feb. 28, 1951.

Realites Allemandes (Facts of Germany), No. 26-27, High Commission of the French Republic in Germany, February-March, 1951.

Works Councils in Germany, Visiting Experts Series No. 18, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG (Frankfurt), March 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 52, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, April 2, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 14, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, April 6, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 15, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, April 13, 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 53, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, April 18, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 16, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, April 20, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 271, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 20, 1951.

Conservation is Everybody's Job, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 19, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 22, 1951.

HEUTE (in German), No. 135, POB ISD HICOG (Munich), April 25, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 17, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, April 27, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 272, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 27, 1951.

The British Commonwealth of Nations, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 20, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 29, 1951.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 50, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), April 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 273, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), May 4, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 18, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, May 4, 1951.

The Schuman Plan (brochure), Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, May 4, 1951.

How Our Foreign Policy is Made, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 21, I&E Office, EUCOM, May 6, 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 54, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, May 9, 1951.

Copies of publications etc. listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters

HEUTE (in German), No. 136, POB ISD HICOG (Munich), May 9, 1951.

The Resident Officer (brochure), Special Publications Branch, PRD, HICOG, May 11, 1951.

Defenders of Freedom, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 22, I&E Office, EUCOM, May 13, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 274, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), May 11, 1951.

Daily Press Review, Nos. 68-88, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 12-May 15, 1951.

Information Bulletin, May 1951, Special Publications Branch, PRD, HICOG, May 23, 1951.

The Erding Journal, Vol. 2, No. 7, 85th Air Depot Wing (Erding), May 1951.

Der Monat (in German), Vol. 3, No. 32, POB ISD HICOG (Munich), May 1951.

6th Quarterly Report on Germany, Jan. 1-March 31, 1951, HICOG, May 24, 1951.

Germany, Report of the British High Commissioner, Quarter January-March 1951, No. 2, Control Commission for Germany (BE), May 1951.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 51, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), May 1951.

The Voice of America, Department of State, May-June, 1951. +END

ice and have achieved Very Good or Excellent efficiency ratings for those years.

6. All applicants must be under the age of 52 as of July 1, 1951.

Any employee of the Department, the Staff or the Reserve who does not meet these qualifications on July 1, 1951, but who expects to meet them on or before Jan. 1, 1954, will be permitted to submit an application for designation for examination. A deadline of Nov. 1, 1951, has been established for the receipt of applications. Applicants wishing to be examined during the present calendar year, however, must submit applications not later than June 29, 1951.—from *Department of State Bulletin*, May 14.

Applicants for Regular Foreign Service

The State Department's Personnel Examining Panel has indicated that it will not consider applicants over 46 years of age presently occupying positions FSS-3 and below. It will consider personnel up through the age of 50 only if such employees are presently occupying FSS-1 or -2 positions. Personnel failing to meet these age requirements cannot be considered by the panel for a regular Foreign Service Staff Corps appointment.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin* No. 198.

Statutory Leave

Time limitations on statutory leave travel are being revised in accordance with recent instructions from the Department of State:

(1) Statutory leave travel authorizations are valid for an indefinite period and an employee is therefore not required by law to commence or terminate his travel by

any given date. The time during which an employee takes leave, remains subject, of course, to the convenience of the organization. However, if the employee or a member of his family has not commenced travel by the end of the fiscal year (June 30) in which the authorization was issued, the authorization should be returned to the Transportation Branch, Operating Facilities Division, HICOG, for reissuance and extension.

(2) Members of an employee's family may commence travel on or after the effective date of the authorization but not later than one year after the date on which the employee himself has completed his travel pursuant to the authorization. (If family members precede an employee, the travel costs must still be paid by the employee, subject to later reimbursement after he commences travel.)

(3) There is no given date by which the family members must complete their travel under a statutory leave authorization.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin* No. 195.

Administrative instruction L-1 provides that eligible employees may be authorized from 30 to 60 days of statutory leave in the United States. The principle underlying statutory leave is that, in order properly to represent the United States abroad, a Foreign Service employee should periodically spend a certain minimum period of time in the United States. To that end, the Government has established a liberal annual leave accrual policy for the Foreign Service, as well as undertaking to pay the travel and subsistence expenses involved in statutory leave.

Any employee who takes less than the minimum period of 30 days' leave in the United States, unless officially directed in writing by the State Department or by HICOG to return to his post prior to that

time, shall therefore be regarded as not having traveled in accordance with the terms of his travel authorization. He may accordingly be held personally liable for all travel and subsistence expenses incurred.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin* No. 199.

D-Mark Per Diem within Germany

The attention of all HICOG American and local employees is invited to Administrative Instructions, Chapter T 6—Travel, effective May 1, 1951. It is requested that both HICOG American and local employees carefully study those portions referring to D-Mark reimbursement for travel solely within Germany in order to facilitate prompt payment of travel vouchers. In particular, the following points should be observed:

(1) Both HICOG American and local employees claiming DM 25 per day shall verify on the voucher as to the availability or non-availability of US or Allied governmental hotel and messing facilities.

(2) The "Recommended for Approval" space on Foreign Service Form No. 286, "Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses" shall bear the typewritten name and official title of the approving officers designated in Section 1-9 of the basic instructions.

(3) The approving officers designated in Section 1-9 apply to local employees as well as American employees.

(4) All per diem vouchers should be transmitted for payment with two (2) copies of the travel order and an original and four (4) copies of Foreign Service Form No. 286.

(5) Per diem vouchers should be transmitted for payment not later than thirty (30) days following the completion of travel.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin* No. 204.



100,000th DP Sails for Canada

Sixteen-year-old Leons Ziemanis, whose heritage should have been a farm in Latvia, sailed recently from Bremerhaven aboard the International Refugee Organization (IRO) motorship *Nelly* as the 100,000th Displaced Person to emigrate to Canada. With Leons went his father, 50-year-old Pauls Ziemanis, (No. 99,998), his 43-year-old mother Nora (No. 99,999) and the three younger Ziemanis children (Nos. 100,001 to 100,103), shown above at right.

Since IRO commenced operations in 1947, approximately 40,000 DP's have emigrated to Canada under the close relatives' nomination scheme and 50,000 have gone under various labor schemes. The remaining 10,000 were dependents. With departure of the Ziemanis family for Canada, the number of DP's IRO has helped settle in other parts of the world was brought close to the 1,000,000 mark.

IRO and Canadian Immigration Mission officials combined to make the occasion a festive one, with the smiling Leons being made the recipient of bon-voyage gifts and flowers. Speeches were made felicitating the family, the speakers including Tom Gray (top), IRO director for the Bremen area. As the stream of DP emigrants (left) started to board the *Nelly*, the band of the 15th/19th Royal King's Hussars (below, left) played. Below, right, the Ziemanis family lines the ship's top deck to wave farewell.

(Photos by PIO, IRO)





Tanks of 14th Armored Cavalry rumble past historic royal palace in Wuerzburg as Seventh Army, First Division and Constabulary units joined with station complement troops to observe the second Armed Forces Day.

(US Army photo)